THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1823. Vol. 2...No. 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
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Letter-Press Printing,
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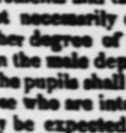

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Isaac Lightner.

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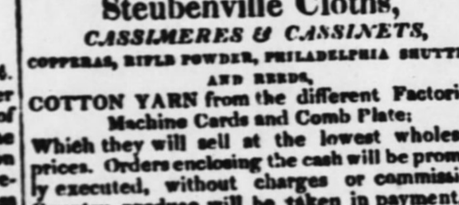

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Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

TO BE RENTED,

A CONVENIENT
Two Story Brick House,

NEXT door to the corner of Grant and Third Streets, lately owned and occupied by Mr. Stackhouse. This house is finished in the best manner, and is in a pleasant situation.

Possession will be given immediately.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Oct. 17—3t.

Stray Cow.

CAME to Wm. Trenery's, Ohio township, Allegheny county, in September last,

A STRAY COW,

About 15 years old, a half crop off the right ear, and two small slits in the left; hipshot in the left side.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

Wm. Trenery.

October 17, 1823—3t*

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

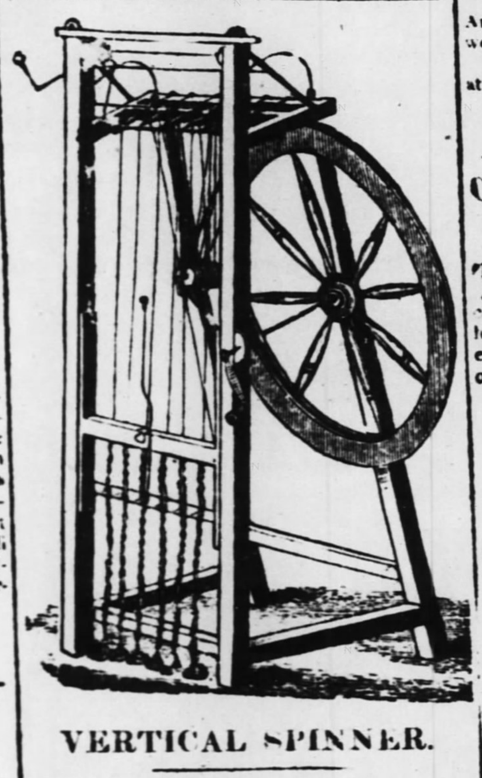
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.



VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling

Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

Furniture *WARE-HOUSE.*

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant

And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16.[Oct 3.]—6t

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that, having rebuilt and extended the *Pittsburgh Foundry,*

Corner of Fifth and Smithfield Sts.

He is now prepared to execute orders for Iron

CASTINGS,

of any description, in the best manner, and on the most moderate terms. He has on hand a large assortment of

Wood and Coal Stoves,
Kitchen Grates, Ovens & Boilers,
Ornamented and Plain Grates—all sizes,
Mill Irons, and Weights, assorted,
Smoothing Irons, Hatters' and Tailors' do.
Hollow Ware. &c. &c.
Wagon Boxes, of all sizes, reamed or common.

He has lately fitted up machinery for

Cutting Large Screws,
Turning Rollers,
Boring Cylinders, &c.

And is now prepared to execute orders for large work of this description, on the shortest notice.

Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, October 17—3t.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water-Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. M'Clelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.—Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

Pittsburgh, Sept 26—tf

Public sale of Lots in the Town of WELLSVILLE.

WILL be offered at public sale on Thursday the 6th of November next, all that beautiful situation on the Ohio river, near Wells' Warehouse, in Columbiana county, which is handsomely laid off in town lots, and will be exposed at public auction on said day—It is situate on the western bank of the Ohio river, and at the north bend of said river, by water near midway between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, about 50 miles from the former and 43 miles from the latter place, and twenty miles above Steubenville; and where the grand turnpike makes a point on said river, leading from Cleaveland, on lake Erie, to the Ohio river, and nearly on a straight line to Washington, Pennsylvania, 82 miles from the former and 38 miles from the latter place. It is considerably elevated at least 15 feet above high water mark. It is bounded by a large and extensive bottom, with the advantage of good water and a large quantity of good building stone, together with several banks of stone coal. The harbor is good, with quiet and deep water, and a bold shore, where steamboats of any burden and other craft can come as near as necessary to load or unload.

Exertions are now making to continue the turnpike from opposite Wellsville to intersect the national turnpike at Washington, Pa

The sale to take place on the premises, and to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given and the conditions made known by

William Wells,
Oct. 17, 1823—3t. *Proprietor.*

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Domestic Intelligence.

POTOMAC CANAL.

The New York Patriot, in its general notices of Internal Improvements, makes the following just and patriotic remarks, upon the advantages which the completion of so important an undertaking would probably ensure:

[*Nat. Intel.*

A single glance at Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, and the course of the Potomac and Youghiogheny, must satisfy any one, that nature intended them to be united, if man would but second her operations. And altho' there is no comparison between the campaign country of Western New-York and the mountainous region of Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, nor such ready means of feeding a canal in the latter as in the former; yet a good direct water communication between the western states and the Capitol of the nation, is, in itself, *so important*, we ardently hope that neither the idea of its not being effected so cheaply or so speedily as the Erie canal, nor the probability of not rivalling it in extent of business, will deter the people of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, from entering immediately on the undertaking. For even allowing it should never receive much of the trade beyond the Big Beaver and the margin of the Ohio, as far down as the Kenhaway—or only a moiety of the business even from this region; yet every thing in the country through which it shall pass, will be so enhanced in value, and agricultural improvements so rapidly introduced, that even with a third heavier toll than we have imposed, this canal would, in a few short years, engross business enough to pay more than the interest of its toll, and confer incalculable benefits on Baltimore and the District of Columbia, as well as on the country for more than a hundred miles on each side of its course. It would rapidly promote the settlement of an extensive region, now scarcely known, and but sparsely inhabited, by industrious and most useful citizens; and this, (to say nothing of the importance it would be to the sale of public and private lands now useless, or a burden on the owners,) would be an invaluable acquisition in the very *heart of the nation*, which otherwise will long, if not forever, remain as little known and frequented as the remotest settlements in all our wide spread territory. Such have been, and such ever must be, the happy effects of this enlightened policy in all free and enterprising countries.

These considerations ought, and we hope (when urged by abler pens) they will induce the timid or doubting to examine and reflect whether there be any *real* grounds for their hesitation, and stimulate the indifferent, if such there can be, to unite with the resolute and ardent in every rational measure, for effecting an object of so much importance to themselves, and of much higher consequence to their posterity. Such considerations, we also hope, will induce the gentlemen, to whom the preparatory arrangements for this undertaking may be confided, to make extensive and thorough inquiry into the practicability of bringing by some circuitous routes, from other streams than those in the immediate vicinity of the summit, supplies of water to that point; since the whole project must fail, if in the summer months, the increased evaporation and soakage in the canal should not leave a very considerable and constant supply. In this way, we doubt not that such a supply might be obtained; and we think the expence of it, though it may, and doubtless will be great, should not be a preponderating objection. A nobler object, since the commencement of our Grand Canal, has not claimed public attention. No fears—no local or little mistaken jealousies—nothing but the *impossibility* of obtaining sufficient supplies of water at the summit of the Allegheny, should arrest its prosecution, or prevent its extension to Baltimore as well to Washington. And we believe we but echo the sentiments of the people of the United States—we are confident we do those of the state of New York—in fervently saying to the people of those states and cities, immediately interested or concerned in the project of the Grand Union Canal—"*God speed you.*"

The Canal.—In our account of the celebration at Albany, published on Saturday, there were two or three errors in that part relative to the progress that has been made in the work, the money that it has cost, the amount of debt contracted, &c. The only material one, however, was the statement of the amount of the loans that have been contracted, which was put down at $2,813,500, instead of $5.813,500.

In addition to the facts then stated, we are now enabled to give the following.

The Canal was originally divided into three sections—eastern middle, and western. The eastern extends from Albany to Utica, 107 miles; the middle from Utica to Montezuma, 96 miles; and the western from Montezuma to Buffalo, 160 miles.

The middle section which has but nine locks, cost about $13,000 a mile; the eastern has probably cost from 25 to $30,000 a mile; and western section from 15 to $20,000 a mile.

The greatest extent of canal made in one year, has been 70 miles—100 miles can be made with great ease.

A boat for the conveyance of passengers, costs $2.000. It is elegant and spacious, and generally has 7 hands. The price of passage, all found, is four cents a mile, and it goes four miles an hour, night and day. A freight boat requires two hands, besides the boy, who directs the horses, or horses, and costs about 8 or $900. N. Y. [illegible]

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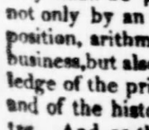

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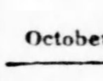
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

TO BE RENTED,

A CONVENIENT



Two Story Brick House,

NEXT door to the corner of Grant and Third Streets, lately owned and occupied by Mr. Stackhouse. This house is finished in the best manner, and is in a pleasant situation.

Possession will be given immediately.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Oct. 17—3t.

Stray Cow.

CAME to Wm. Trenery's, Ohio township, Allegheny county, in September last,

A STRAY COW,

About 15 years old, a half crop off the right ear, and two small slits in the left; hipshot in the left side.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

Wm. Trenery.

October 17, 1823—3t*

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

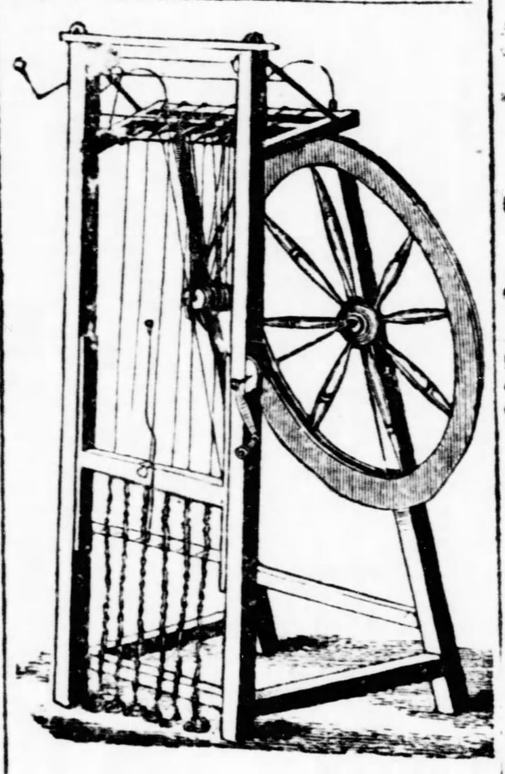
STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.



VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling

Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows.—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,

Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

Furniture *WARE-HOUSE.*

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has opened a Furniture Warehouse, next door to his Auction and Commission Store, where he is ready to receive all kinds of

New and Second handed Furniture,

Either for public or private sale. His first Furniture Sale will take place on

Friday, the 19th instant

And afterwards on the first and third Friday in every month.

I. Lyon, Auctioneer.

Louisville, Sept. 16. [Oct. 3.]—6t

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that, having rebuilt and extended the *Pittsburgh Foundry,*

Corner of Fifth and Smithfield Sts.

He is now prepared to execute orders for Iron

CASTINGS,

of any description, in the best manner, and on the most moderate terms. He has on hand a large assortment of

Wood and Coal Stoves,
Kitchen Grates, Ovens & Boilers,
Ornamented and Plain Grates—all sizes,
Mill Irons, and Weights, assorted,
Smoothing Irons, Hatters' and Tailors' do.
Hollow Ware. &c &c.
Wagon Boxes, of all sizes, reamed or common.

He has lately fitted up machinery for

Cutting Large Screws,
Turning Rollers,
Boring Cylinders, &c.

And is now prepared to execute orders for large work of this description, on the shortest notice.

Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, October 17—3t.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water-St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

MRS. BOND,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned to this City, and has taken part of Mrs. M'Clelland's house, on Third Street, a few doors east of Market Street, where she is ready to receive and instruct in the various branches of education, the children of such parents as may consider her worthy that important trust.—Grateful for past favors and determined to merit their continuance, she hopes to receive a share of that patronage she has hitherto experienced.

Pittsburgh, Sept 26—tf

Public sale of Lots in the Town of WELLSVILLE.

WILL be offered at public sale on Thursday the 6th of November next, all that beautiful situation on the Ohio river, near Wells' Warehouse, in Columbiana county, which is handsomely laid off in town lots, and will be exposed at public auction on said day—It is situate on the western bank of the Ohio river, and at the north bend of said river, by water near midway between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, about 50 miles from the former and 43 miles from the latter place, and twenty miles above Steubenville; and where the grand turnpike makes a point on said river, leading from Cleaveland, on lake Erie, to the Ohio river, and nearly on a straight line to Washington, Pennsylvania, 80 miles from the former and 38 miles from the latter place. It is considerably elevated at least 15 feet above high water mark. It is bounded by a large and extensive bottom, with the advantage of good water and a large quantity of good building stone, together with several banks of stone coal. The harbor is good, with quiet and deep water, and a bold shore, where steamboats of any burden and other craft can come as near as necessary to load or unload.

Exertions are now making to continue the turnpike from opposite Wellsville to intersect the national turnpike at Washington, Pa

The sale to take place on the premises, and to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given and the conditions made known by

William Wells,

Oct. 17, 1823—3t. *Proprietor.*

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Domestic Intelligence.

POTOMAC CANAL.

The New York Patriot, in its general notices of Internal Improvements, makes the following just and patriotic remarks, upon the advantages which the completion of so important an undertaking would probably ensure:

[*Nat. Intel.*

A single glance at Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, and the course of the Potomac and Youghiogheny, must satisfy any one, that nature intended them to be united, if man would but second her operations. And altho' there is no comparison between the campaign country of Western New-York and the mountainous region of Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, nor such ready means of feeding a canal in the latter as in the former; yet a good direct water communication between the western states and the Capitol of the nation, is, in itself, *so important*, we ardently hope that neither the idea of its not being effected so cheaply or so speedily as the Erie canal, nor the probability of not rivalling it in extent of business, will deter the people of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, from entering immediately on the undertaking. For even allowing it should never receive much of the trade beyond the Big Beaver and the margin of the Ohio, as far down as the Kenhaway—or only a moiety of the business even from this region; yet every thing in the country through which it shall pass, will be so enhanced in value, and agricultural improvements so rapidly introduced, that even with a third heavier toll than we have imposed, this canal would, in a few short years, engross business enough to pay more than the interest of its toll, and confer incalculable benefits on Baltimore and the District of Columbia, as well as on the country for more than a hundred miles on each side of its course. It would rapidly promote the settlement of an extensive region, now scarcely known, and but sparsely inhabited, by industrious and most useful citizens; and this, (to say nothing of the importance it would be to the sale of public and private lands now useless, or a burden on the owners,) would be an invaluable acquisition in the *very heart of the nation*, which otherwise will long, if not forever, remain as little known and frequented as the remotest settlements in all our wide spread territory. Such have been, and such ever must be, the happy effects of this enlightened policy in all free and enterprising countries.

These considerations ought, and we hope (when urged by abler pens) they will induce the timid or doubting to examine and reflect whether there be any *real* grounds for their hesitation, and stimulate the indifferent, if such there can be, to unite with the resolute and ardent in every rational measure, for effecting an object of so much importance to themselves, and of much higher consequence to their posterity. Such considerations, we also hope, will induce the gentlemen, to whom the preparatory arrangements for this undertaking may be confided, to make extensive and thorough inquiry into the practicability of bringing by some circuitous routes, from other streams than those in the immediate vicinity of the summit, supplies of water to that point; since the whole project must fail, if in the summer months, the increased evaporation and soakage in the canal should not leave a very considerable and constant supply. In this way, we doubt not that such a supply might be obtained; and we think the expense of it, though it may, and doubtless will be great, should not be a preponderating objection. A nobler object, since the commencement of our Grand Canal, has not claimed public attention. No fears—no local or little mistaken jealousies—nothing but the *impossibility* of obtaining sufficient supplies of water at the summit of the Allegheny, should arrest its prosecution, or prevent its extension to Baltimore as well to Washington. And we believe we but echo the sentiments of the people of the United States—we are confident we do those of the state of New York—in fervently saying to the people of those states and cities, immediately interested or concerned in the project of the Grand Union Canal—"*God speed you.*"

The Canal.—In our account of the celebration at Albany, published on Saturday, there were two or three errors in that part relative to the progress that has been made in the work, the money that it has cost, the amount of debt contracted, &c. The only material one, however, was the statement of the amount of the loans that have been contracted, which was put down at $2,813,500, instead of $5,813,500.

In addition to the facts then stated, we are now enabled to give the following.

The Canal was originally divided into three sections—eastern middle, and western. The eastern extends from Albany to Utica, 107 miles; the middle from Utica to Montezuma, 96 miles; and the western from Montezuma to Buffalo, 160 miles.

The middle section which has but nine locks, cost about $13,000 a mile; the eastern has probably cost from 25 to $30,000 a mile; and western section from 15 to $20,000 a mile.

The greatest extent of canal made in one year, has been 70 miles—100 miles can be made with great ease.

A boat for the conveyance of passengers, costs $2.000. It is elegant and spacious, and generally has 7 hands. The price of passage, all found, is four cents a mile, and it goes four miles an hour, night and day. A freight boat requires two hands, besides the boy, who directs the horse, or horses, and costs about 2 or $300.

N. Y. Spectator.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1828.

CONTINUATION.

Annual Meeting

Of the Young Men's Western Auxiliary Bible Society of Pittsburgh.

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society, on Monday evening, 20th instant, in the Rev. Mr. Bruce's church, the following gentlemen were elected its officers and managers for the ensuing year.

President—Harmar Denny, Esq.
1st Vice-President—Dr. Wm. Church.
2d Vice-President—Dr. Wm. P. Irwin.
Treasurer—John Grubbs.
Corresponding Secretary—Isaac Harris.
Recording Secretary—James Gormly, Jr.

Managers—Messrs. J P Bissell, Luke Loomis, John Bakewell, Wm. M'Combs, Andrew Bayne, Samuel Bryson, John D. Davis, John Marshall, James Wilson, John M'Kee, Samuel Roseburgh, Robert P. Steele.

Electors of President.

The following table showing the manner in which Electors of President and Vice President are chosen in the different states, and the number to which each of them are entitled, will no doubt be satisfactory to our readers.

In New York and Vermont efforts are making to take the power of choosing the Electors from the Legislature and vest it in the people.

STATES.	HOW CHOSEN.	NO. OF ELECTORS.
New Hampshire	By general ticket	8
Massachusetts	By districts	15
Rhode Island	By general ticket	4
Connecticut	By general ticket	8
Vermont	By legislature	7
New-York	By legislature	36
New-Jersey	By general ticket	8
Pennsylvania	By general ticket	28
Delaware	By legislature	3
Maryland	By districts	11
Virginia	By general ticket	24
North Carolina	By general ticket	15
South Carolina	By legislature	11
Georgia	By legislature	9
Kentucky	By three districts	14
Tennessee	By districts	11
Ohio	By general ticket	16
Louisiana	By legislature	5
Indiana	By legislature	5
Mississippi	By general ticket	3
Illinois	By districts	3
Alabama	— —	5
Maine	By districts	9
Missouri	By districts	3

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Agreeably to the late treaty concluded with the Florida Indians, they are to be confined in future to a district of country commencing at a point five miles north of Okyhumpy, and terminating south within five miles of Charlotte's river and limited east and west, so as not to approach nearer either the Atlantic Ocean or the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, than fifteen miles.

"The United States promises to distribute among them as soon as concentrated, implements of husbandry, a stock of cattle and hogs to the amount of $6,000, and allow them an annual sum of $5,000 for 20 successive years, to be appropriated to their benefit as the President of the United States may direct. The Indians will likewise be furnished for twelve months, commencing immediately after the ratification of the treaty, with rations of corn, meat and salt, and a school. A black and gun-smith's shop will be erected at the expense of the National Government, at the agency, to be located within the Indian boundary. Compensation for improvements abandoned by Indians compelled to remove south, and a sum to meet the necessary expense of their transportation, have likewise been provided for."

"The objects of the treaty were to concentrate the various tribes of wandering Indians now scattered over the whole territory of Florida:—To commence the work of their gradual civilization, and to open to the wilderness a frontier territory, which it was of national importance to populate, to the enterprise of our American citizens."—*Florida Herald.*

"Give me some music; look that it be sad;
I'll soothe my melancholy."

We are overthrown—overwhelmed by an immense majority! At this moment of utter discomfiture, we look back upon the scene through which we have passed with the complacency arising from the conviction that we have done our duty with faithfulness—that our candidate was every way worthy the support of an intelligent and virtuous people—that our friends have conducted with spirit and ability; and above all, that the principles for which we have contended, are the pure principles of VIRTUE and REPUBLICANISM.

Mr. Shulze has prevailed: It is the will of the people; and that will when constitutionally expressed, is entitled to respect: The friends of Mr. Gregg, as good citizens, will support him in the performance of his constitutional duties, with a firmness and zeal equal to the freedom with which they canvassed his pretensions, to the station he is called to fill.

We take the liberty here to express a hope—we do not presume to advise—that Mr. Shulze may surround himself with a council of wise, virtuous, and experienced men; and that he may choose the prudent and economical course of Mr. Snyder, as the model for his administration. By these means he may insure the continuance of his power for nine years, and prevent the return of such a struggle as that through which we have passed; a struggle neither favorable to public virtue, nor to social happiness.

Village Record.

The result of the election cannot yet be accurately ascertained; but sufficient is known to warrant the belief that Mr Shulze will have upwards of twenty thousand of a majority. Thus the influence of the legislature has triumphed over the constitution, and the people have not only surrendered one of their dearest rights, but they have opened the door to further innovations upon republican principles. This termination of the struggle in favor of caucus nominations, will be followed in all probability, by a similar proceeding of the majority of the Congress of the United States, in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. The ensuing session will of course be spent by the great leaders in promoting the interest of their favorite candidates, in which business the delegation from Pennsylvania will not be backward though they may not be permitted to play a very important part.

Whatever candidate may be settled by the caucus at Washington, will be supported by our legislature which in another caucus will form an electoral ticket of *genl jackson* men for whom the people, as in duty bound, will be required to vote.

If the people were permitted to act for themselves, Pennsylvania would give a full vote for Gen. Jackson; but as the stubborn honesty of the brave general cannot square with the intriguing courtiers at Washington, the voters of our state must not be allowed to act without *guides*. The Washington Caucus will issue their decree, to the states, and old Pennsylvania, through her legislature, will be the first to set the example of obedience. In this business the people will be treated as if they were slaves upon the plantation of a Southern nabob. Our great masters at Washington will decide who shall be our President, and our little masters at Harrisburgh in obedience to the mandate, will decide who we shall vote for as electors. Would it not save a great deal of trouble if the caucus at Washington would elect the President at once? Had the Harrisburgh Caucus so decided in the case of the governor of Pennsylvania it would have prevented much expense and confusion, and have saved a few heads from being broken: But there is still an affectation of respect for the people, and it is found prudent to permit them a little longer to drop bits of paper in a box on the Second Tuesday of October, by way of show.

Lancaster Journal.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT.

About ten o'clock 22d Sept. last, a desperate attempt was made by the convicts in the jail of the city of New Orleans to make their escape. It would seem the plan had been preconcerted—as one of the turnkeys was in the act of opening the inner door of the passage that leads into the yard, a rush was made upon him, and attempts made to obtain the key of the outer door which he had just locked; but the turnkey with great presence of mind, thwarted their plan by throwing the key through a grating into the street. By this time the alarm was given, when the city guard, a portion of the several volunteer companies, and a large number of citizens immediately assembled and surrounded the prison. Finding themselves unable to succeed by the front door, a party of the criminals, to the number of twelve or fifteen endeavored to escape from the roof of the low buildings in the rear—here a concourse of citizens arrested their progress, and it was not till several shots had been discharged at them from the roof of the church, that this party would retire into the prison. In the mean time, others exerted themselves to escape by cutting a hole through the door of the Sheriff's office—a few shots however, discharged by the armed citizens, whose pieces would bear upon them from the street, soon drove them from this point. It now appeared that all was again quiet within and no further movements were making on the part of the criminals. The mayor with part of the military now entered the prison, where they discovered that one of the leaders named *Williams*, was killed, and another wounded, supposed mortally—one other stabbed in the back, and two slightly wounded.

Shocking Occurrence.—A letter from a lady in Paris, Oneida County, to her friend in Whiting (Vt) states, that while four ladies were taking tea together near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On examination of the tea kettle it was found that a hard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

A Duel.—In Charleston Harbor, at Fort Johnston, on Monday, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, precisely, a Duel was fought between Edward P Simons, Esq. Warden of the city, and Mr. Gilbert C. Geddes, son of the Intendant. Four shots were fired without effect. On the fifth round, Mr. Geddes was slightly wounded in one thigh, and grazed on the other; and Mr. Simons shot through the abdomen, seriously, if not mortally, by Mr Geddes, who had reserved his fire until after he was wounded himself. The whole was conducted according to established usage in presence of between a dozen and twenty persons in the enclosure, and a number without—the printer's boarding crews looking out, and bringing up the news. The parties had returned to town, and lay weltering in the bed of honor.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PORTER.

Savannah, (Georgia.) Oct. 9.

The U S. steam Galliot *Sea Gull*, with Commodore *Porter* on board, arrived at this port yesterday about ten o'clock, A. M. from Thompson's Island, via St. Marys, in want of fuel. She left Thompson's Island on the 16th September, and after experiencing a series of heavy N and N E. gales, being nearly out of provisions, and reduced to an allowance of a quart of water per man, put into Amelia Island for a supply on the 3d inst. She was piloted from St. Marys here through the inland passage, by Lieut. *Paine* of the Charleston station, in 37 hours, and is expected to leave this place to-morrow for Charleston.

During the stay of Commodore *Porter* every possible attention has been paid to him by the civil and military authorities. In two hours after his arrival the different volunteer corps of the city paraded under Col. *Marshall*, and marched to the wharf opposite to where the Sea Gull lay, when a salute was fired from the whole line in honor of the gallant commodore. This was received with yards manned, and answered by three hearty cheers. A salute was also fired from the revenue cutter *Florida*, Capt. *Harrison*. In the afternoon a committee of the City Council waited on the commodore with an invitation to a public dinner, which he declined accepting on account of the delicate state of his health; an offer to furnish a supply of refreshments to his crew at the expense of the city, was accepted.

The following are list of the officers now on board the Sea Gull, all of whom are in excellent health, with the exception of Commodore Porter, who labors under a very painful affection in the upper joint of one of his arms occasioned by his late illness.

Commodore David Porter.
Ralph Voorhies, Lieut. Comdt. commanding Sea Gull.
David G. Farragut, 1st. Lieut.
John Rudd, 2d Lieut.
William D. Babbit, Surgeon.
Henry W. Basset, Surgeon's Mate.
Samuel W. Stockton, Midshipman.
Kenney Johns, do.
Quinton Ratcliffe, do.
William Smith, do
John Webb, Master's Mate.
P. Wilson, Secretary to the Commodore.

The sickness of T I is supposed to have originated in the rapid decomposition of vegetable matter during the hot weather, after the heavy rains. When the disease first broke out it was found to be very much under the control of medicine, but the want of medical aid was so great, that several died without seeing a doctor. Indeed the whole squadron is represented as having been wretchedly off for medical aid, ever since it left the United States.

From the Steubenville Herald.

Potomac, Ohio, and Erie Canal

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of the county of Jefferson, Ohio, convened agreeably to public notice, at the Court House, in Steubenville, JOHN C. WRIGHT, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES WILSON, pr. appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were, after debate, unanimously agreed to:—

WHEREAS, the history of all civilized ages and countries, abundantly testifies, that public improvements, especially by permanent international communication, are the most certain means of preserving and perpetuating the civil and political institutions under which they were reared: and,

WHEREAS, the territory of the United States possesses every natural advantage necessary for the erection and consummation of works of this description:—Therefore,

Resolved, That we receive the project of uniting the waters of the Ohio and the Potomac by means of canals, with the most lively feelings of national interest.

Resolved, That JOHN C. WRIGHT, Esq. our representative in Congress, be, and he is hereby appointed, a delegate to attend the meeting proposed by the corporation of the city of Washington, on the 6th of November next, with power to correspond with such meeting, in case he shall not be able to attend in person—and also to correspond, generally, with any person or persons he may deem proper, with the view of furthering the contemplated improvement.

Resolved, That James Wilson, pr John Patterson, and Alexander Sutherland, be appointed a committee for the purpose of drafting and circulating a memorial to Congress, requesting the aid of the nation, in connecting the waters of the Potomac with those of the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of a canal.

Resolved, That Bez. Wells, Benjamin Tappan and Daniel L. Collier, be appointed a committee to correspond with any committee that may be appointed by any meeting convened for the purpose of aiding in the above mentioned important improvement.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, and in all other papers, the editors of which are friendly to the objects of the meeting.

J C. WRIGHT, *Chairman*
JAMES WILSON, *Secretary*

That our readers may the more distinctly understand the object of the above meeting, and be perfectly satisfied as to the practicability of making the canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, we copy from the National Intelligencer the following:—*Steuben. Gaz*

Potomac and Ohio Canal.

The following highly interesting letter is from the representative in Congress from the Fayette district, in the state of Pennsylvania, than whom no individual has shown more zeal in favor of this great work. The map, of which he has been kind enough to send us a copy, is deposited in our office for public inspection. If we can command the trade of the valley of the Ohio, as Mr Stewart thinks he can demonstrate, *the trade of the lakes is also ours*. This, we understand, is the opinion of the best informed citizens of the western country, who believe that there will be no difficulty in cutting a canal from the Ohio river to the lakes, on the route mentioned by the "Ohio Farmer." The intermediate country is level, the water plentiful, and there are no hills or elevations to pass.

Uniontown, Sept 13.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of enclosing to you a sketch from the map which Mr. Shriver has in prepartion for the press. This is but a small part of it, exhibiting about 20 or 30 miles of the summit level. It is sufficient, however, to demonstrate the perfect *practicability* of uniting the waters of the Ohio and Potomac. A single glance will be sufficient to remove every doubt upon this point. Indeed it would seem as if nature herself had contemplated this union, and provided every facility for its consummation.—The whole conformation of the country at the summit level, is precisely such as the most anxious friends of the measure could have wished. On arriving at the top of the mountain, you are delighted with the contemplation of one of the most level countries in the world; as far as the eye can extend, nothing is seen but the waving of a luxuriant crop of grass, overspreading thousands of acres, uninterrupted by a single tree or hill. This growth seems to have sprung from the alluvial deposit of what was once (and still is occasionally in wet seasons) an immense lake, which has broken its way thro' *Hoop-pole Ridge*, discharging itself through Deep Creek into the Ohio river. This Creek, on the 20th of June last I measured, a short distance below the *Narrows or Gap*, where it passes out of the Glades at Hoop pole Ridge, and found it to be about fifty feet wide and six deep, with a current of from one to two miles per hour. By erecting a dam a few perches in length, at the "Narrows," this immense column of water would be arrested, and the lake restored; a dam of three or four feet in height would inundate the country for more than as many miles back, the fall being less than a foot per mile; but this dam for the purpose of a reservoir, might be erected to the height of 40 or 50 feet if necessary, and being on the summit level, would afford an abundant supply of water not only for the Western, but also for the Eastern Canal, by a short cut of one and a half miles, or a tunnel (if preferred) of about 150 perches through the ridge separating this reservoir or glade from the waters of the Potomac, which take their rise within twenty one feet of its summit. The explanatory notes of the map itself will, by referring to them, be more satisfactory than any description I could give, unaccompanied with it.

I read, with pleasure, a few days since, a very able letter, of about 200 pages, from Gen. Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, who visited this part of the country lately, addressed to Mr. Schriver.—Mr. Harper proposes a tunnel to connect the waters of Deep Creek with those of the Potomac. He seems to have examined the point of connexion, and indeed the whole country, with great care and minuteness, and entertains no doubt of the *practicability* or the *policy* of the undertaking, regarding it as a work of great national importance, calculated not only to facilitate the *commercial* intercourse between the east and west, but also to unite and bind together those two great sections of the union by the strongest ties—the ties of interest and intercourse.

A public meeting will be held in this place on the 27th instant, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for sending a Commissioner to the city, at the time appointed for their meeting in November next. I understand that a similar meeting will be held shortly at Wheeling, Va. and probably at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Shriver has got his work nearly finished, and will go on to Baltimore in a few weeks, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for its publication. It will contain much interesting and highly useful matter, most of it entirely new. He is anxious to have it ready for the meeting of the national and state legislatures.

To give you an idea of the facility of effecting the proposed connexion of the Eastern and Western waters, it will be sufficient to state that I would not hesitate to enter into a contract at any moment, to commence within one or two miles of the point of connexion, and within one hundred and seventeen feet of the summit of the dividing ridge between the Ohio and Potomac and complete the navigation westward, for a less sum per mile than it cost to make the Cumberland road, and in such a manner as to carry any description of vessels not drawing more than 15 or 20 feet water. I believe I would be very safe in saying it could be done for half that sum. This may appear to be an extraordinary proposition, but I venture to say no man would hesitate to undertake it, after examining the ground. You are at liberty to use this as you think proper. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ANDREW STEWART.

POTOMAC CANAL.

The most strenuous exertions are making by the friends of the Potomac Canal to further the accomplishment of that object. Meetings have been held in Maryland—particularly one at Fredericktown. The result is that a still more general meeting is to be held at Washington on the 6th of November—to take into consideration the best measures for accomplishing the contemplated object. Since the convention at Fredericktown, meetings have been held in some of the counties of Virginia, interested in the improvement of the Potomac, to appoint deputies to attend the meeting at Washington. The first and most important of these was at Leesburg, Loudon county, on the 25th August, at which the delegates were appointed—who have since addressed a circular to the contiguous counties—Mr Charles Fenton Mercer their chairman. The circular states that the "object to be submitted to the meeting" at Washington, requires, "from its nature, the co-operation of several states with the government of the United States, and from its magnitude, the concurrent and zealous support of all its friends." This recommendation has had the effect of producing county meetings in Fairfax and Fauquier, at which deputations were selected to attend the general meeting. A meeting has also been called in Frederick county, at Winchester, on the 6th inst.

Richmond Compiler.

From the U. S. Gazette.

General Washington.—In our paper of the 13th inst. we briefly noticed a passage in Lecretelle's History of France in relation to the death of M. Jumonville; we then pledged ourselves to prove the falsity of the assertion that he was murdered by Washington, and we now proceed to redeem it.

In the second volume of Marshall's Life of Washington we find a long and faithful account of the whole affair, and it thereby appears that as in 1754 the French forces indicated no disposition to withdraw from the country on the Ohio, a regiment of 300 men was raised by authority of the assembly of Virginia to march against them. Mr Fry had the command of this regiment and Washington was appointed Lieut Colonel—in April of the same year the Colonel marched with two companies in advance of the other troops, to the Great Meadows. At this place he was informed that the French were engaged in completing a fortification at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and a detachment from that place was then on its march towards the Great Meadows. It was evident that they approached with hostile views, particularly as they had left the path some distance and had encamped for the night in a secret, retired situation, as if to secure concealment. Colonel Washington therefore set out in a dark, rainy night, in the course of which he surrounded and completely surprised the French encampment. About day-break his troops fired and rushed upon the French, who immediately surrendered. One man only escaped; a M. *Jumonville*, the commanding officer of the party, was the only person killed. The residue of the regiment, as well as two independent companies shortly after joined Col. Washington at the Great Meadows, where a small stockade, called Fort Necessity, was erected, after which the troops commenced their march to Fort Pitt, with the intention of dislodging them from there; they had proceeded but about 13 miles when they received intelligence of the advance of 800 French and 400 Indians: they consequently retreated to Fort Necessity and began a ditch around the stockade: before it was finished Mons. De Villier appeared and attacked them with great fury. The Americans fought with intrepidity, and Col. Washington continued the whole day on the outside of the Fort, encouraging his men—thus did the battle rage from ten in the morning until dark when M De Villier demanded a parley and offered terms of capitulation which were rejected, but in the course of the night, articles were signed, by which the fort was surrendered, on condition that its garrison should be allowed the honors of war, be permitted to retain their arms and baggage, and to march without molestation into the inhabited parts of Virginia. The capitulation being in French, a language not *understood* by Col. Washington, or any of his party, and drawn up in the night, under circumstances not admitting delay, contains an expression which was at the time *untruly translated* by the interpreter, advantage of which has since been taken by the enemies of Washington, to imply an admission on his part, that M. Jumonville had been assassinated!

M. De Villier published an account of the transaction, which induced Colonel Washington, to notice it in a letter to a friend in the following manner, viz:—"Short as my time is, I cannot help remarking on Villier's account of the battle of, and transactions at the Great Meadows—he says the French received the first fire—it is well known that we received it at six hundred paces distance. He also says, our fears obliged us to retreat in the most disorderly manner after the capitulation. How is this consistent with his other account?—he acknowledges that we sustained the attack, warmly, from ten in the morning until dark, and that he called *first* to parley, which strongly indicates that we were not totally absorbed in fear. He might also, if he had been as great a lover of truth, as he was of vain glory, have said, that we absolutely refused their first and second proposals, and would consent to capitulate on no other terms than such as we obtained. That we were wilfully or ignorantly *deceived* by our interpreter in regard to the word *assassination*. I do aver, and will to my dying moments; so will every officer that was present. The interpreter was a Dutchman, little acquainted with the English tongue, therefore, might not advert to the tone and meaning of the word in English; but, whatever his motives were for so doing, certain it is that he called it the *death* or the *loss* of the sieur Jumonville. So we received, and so we understood it, until, to our great surprise, we found it otherwise in a literal translation."—The volume quoted in the beginning of this article contains many more additional details which want of room obliges us to omit; we are satisfied however, that what we have given is abundant to overthrow the vile slander and to cover its author with that contempt which is merited by all who vainly seek to tarnish the never dying fame of General George Washington.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver.	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio,

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Mask. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	8½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston $5 & up	4½

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,

N. Hampshire.

Generally

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1¼ dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	ne
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	2

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	2 dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabetht.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestow'n	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	8½

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1828.

COMMUNICATION.

Annual Meeting

Of the Young Men's Western Auxiliary Bible Society of Pittsburgh.

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society, on Monday evening, 20th instant, in the Rev. Mr. Bruce's church, the following gentlemen were elected its officers and managers for the ensuing year.

President—Harmar Denny, Esq.
1st Vice-President—Dr. Wm. Church.
2d Vice-President—Dr. Wm. F. Irwin.
Treasurer—John Graham.
Corresponding Secretary—Isaac Harris.
Recording Secretary—James Gormly, Jr.

Managers—Messrs. J P Bissell, Luke Loomis, John Bakewell, Wm. M'Combs, Andrew Bayne, Samuel Bryson, John D. Davis, John Marshall, James Wilson, John M'Kee, Samuel Roseburgh, Robert P. Steele.

Electors of President.

The following table showing the manner in which Electors of President and Vice President are chosen in the different states, and the number to which each of them are entitled, will no doubt be satisfactory to our readers.

In New York and Vermont efforts are making to take the power of choosing the Electors from the Legislature and vest it in the people.

STATES.	HOW CHOSEN.	NO. OF ELECTORS.
New Hampshire	By general ticket	8
Massachusetts	By districts	15
Rhode Island	By general ticket	4
Connecticut	By general ticket	8
Vermont	By legislature	7
New-York	By legislature	36
New-Jersey	By general ticket	8
Pennsylvania	By general ticket	28
Delaware	By legislature	3
Maryland	By districts	11
Virginia	By general ticket	24
North Carolina	By general ticket	15
South Carolina	By legislature	11
Georgia	By legislature	9
Kentucky	By three districts	14
Tennessee	By districts	11
Ohio	By general ticket	16
Louisiana	By legislature	5
Indiana	By legislature	5
Mississippi	By general ticket	3
Illinois	By districts	3
Alabama	— —	5
Maine	By districts	9
Missouri	By districts	3

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Agreeably to the late treaty concluded with the Florida Indians, they are to be confined in future to a district of country commencing at a point five miles north of Okyhumpy, and terminating south within five miles of Charlotte's river and limited east and west, so as not to approach nearer either the Atlantic Ocean or the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, than fifteen miles.

"The United States promises to distribute among them as soon as concentrated, implements of husbandry, a stock of cattle and hogs to the amount of $6,000, and allow them an annual sum of $5,000 for 20 successive years, to be appropriated to their benefit as the President of the United States may direct. The Indians will likewise be furnished for twelve months, commencing immediately after the ratification of the treaty, with rations of corn, meat and salt, and a school. A black and gun-smith's shop will be erected at the expense of the National Government, at the agency, to be located within the Indian boundary. Compensation for improvements abandoned by Indians compelled to remove south, and a sum to meet the necessary expense of their transportation, have likewise been provided for."

"The objects of the treaty were to concentrate the various tribes of wandering Indians now scattered over the whole territory of Florida:—To commence the work of their gradual civilization, and to open to the wilderness a frontier territory, which it was of national importance to populate, to the enterprise of our American citizens."—*Florida Herald.*

"Give me some music; look that it be sad;
I'll soothe my melancholy."

We are overthrown—overwhelmed by an immense majority! At this moment of utter discomfiture, we look back upon the scene through which we have passed with the complacency arising from the conviction that we have done our duty with faithfulness—that our candidate was every way worthy the support of an intelligent and virtuous people—that our friends have conducted with spirit and ability; and above all, that the principles for which we have contended, are the pure principles of VIRTUE and REPUBLICANISM.

Mr. Shulze has prevailed: It is the will of the people; and that will when constitutionally expressed, is entitled to respect: The friends of Mr. Gregg, as good citizens, will support him in the performance of his constitutional duties, with a firmness and zeal equal to the freedom with which they canvassed his pretensions, to the station he is called to fill.

We take the liberty here to express a hope—we do not presume to advise—that Mr. Shulze may surround himself with a council of wise, virtuous, and experienced men; and that he may choose the prudent and economical course of Mr. Snyder, as the model for his administration. By these means he may insure the continuance of his power for nine years, and prevent the return of such a struggle as that through which we have passed; a struggle neither favorable to public virtue, nor to social happiness.

Village Record.

The result of the election cannot yet be accurately ascertained; but sufficient is known to warrant the belief that Mr Shulze will have upwards of twenty thousand of a majority. Thus the influence of the legislature has triumphed over the constitution, and the people have not only surrendered one of their dearest rights, but they have opened the door to further innovations upon republican principles. This termination of the struggle in favor of caucus nominations, will be followed in all probability, by a similar proceeding of the majority of the Congress of the United States in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. The ensuing session will of course be spent by the great leaders in promoting the interest of their favorite candidates, in which business the delegation from Pennsylvania will not be backward though they may not be permitted to play a very important part.

Whatever candidate may be settled by the caucus at Washington will be supported by our legislature which in another caucus will form an electoral ticket of *good bidable men*, for whom the people, as in duty bound, will be required to vote.

If the people were permitted to act for themselves, Pennsylvania would give a full vote for General Jackson; but as the stubborn honesty of the brave general cannot square with the intriguing courtiers at Washington, the voters of our state must not be allowed to act without *guides*. The Washington Caucus will issue their decree, to the states, and old Pennsylvania, through her legislature, will be the first to set the example of obedience. In this business the people will be treated as if they were slaves upon the plantation of a Southern nabob. Our great masters at Washington will decide who shall be our President, and our little masters at Harrisburgh in obedience to the mandate, will decide who we shall vote for as electors. Would it not save a great deal of trouble if the caucus at Washington would elect the President at once? Had the Harrisburgh Caucus so decided in the case of the governor of Pennsylvania it would have prevented much expense and confusion, and have saved a few heads from being broken: But there is still an affectation of respect for the people, and it is found prudent to permit them a little longer to drop bits of paper in a box on the Second Tuesday of October, by way of show

Lancaster Journal.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT.

About ten o'clock 22d Sept. last, a desperate attempt was made by the convicts in the jail of the city of New Orleans to make their escape. It would seem the plan had been preconcerted—as one of the turnkeys was in the act of opening the inner door of the passage that leads into the yard, a rush was made upon him, and attempts made to obtain the key of the outer door which he had just locked, but the turnkey with great presence of mind, thwarted their plan by throwing the key through a grating into the street. By this time the alarm was given, when the city guard, a portion of the several volunteer companies, and a large number of citizens immediately assembled and surrounded the prison. Finding themselves unable to succeed by the front door, a party of the criminals, to the number of twelve or fifteen endeavored to escape from the roof of the low buildings in the rear—here a concourse of citizens arrested their progress, and it was not till several shots had been discharged at them from the roof of the church, that this party would retire into the prison. In the mean time, others exerted themselves to escape by cutting a hole through the door of the Sheriff's office—a few shots however, discharged by the armed citizens, whose pieces would bear upon them from the street, soon drove them from this point. It now appeared that all was again quiet within and no further movements were making on the part of the criminals. The mayor with part of the military now entered the prison, where they discovered that one of the leaders named *Williams*, was killed, and another wounded, supposed mortally—one other stabbed in the back, and two slightly wounded.

Shocking Occurrence—A letter from a lady in Paris, Oneida County, to her friend in Whiting (Vt) states, that while four ladies were taking tea together near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On examination of the tea kettle it was found that a hard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

A Duel.—In Charleston Harbor, at Fort Johnston, on Monday, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, precisely, a Duel was fought between Edward P. Simons, Esq. Warden of the city, and Mr. Gilbert C. Geddes, son of the Intendant. Four shots were fired without effect. On the fifth round, Mr. Geddes was slightly wounded in one thigh, and grazed on the other; and Mr. Simons shot through the abdomen, seriously, if not mortally, by Mr Geddes, who had reserved his fire until after he was wounded himself. The whole was conducted according to established usage in presence of between a dozen and twenty persons in the enclosure, and a number without—the printer's boarding crews looking out, and bringing up the news. The parties had returned to town, and lay weltering in the bed of honor.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PORTER.

Savannah, (Georgia.) Oct. 9.

The U S. steam Galliot *Sea Gull*, with Commodore *Porter* on board, arrived at this port yesterday about ten o'clock, A. M. from Thompson's Island, via St. Marys, in want of fuel. She left Thompson's Island on the 16th September, and after experiencing a series of heavy N and N E. gales, being nearly out of provisions, and reduced to an allowance of a quart of water per man, put into Amelia Island for a supply on the 3d inst. She was piloted from St Marys here through the inland passage, by Lieut. *Paine* of the Charleston station, in 37 hours, and is expected to leave this place to-morrow for Charleston.

During the stay of Commodore *Porter* every possible attention has been paid to him by the civil and military authorities. In two hours after his arrival the different olunteer corps of the city paraded under Col. *Marshall*, and marched to the wharf opposite to where the Sea Gull lay, when a salute was fired from the whole line in honor of the gallant commodore. This was received with yards manned, and answered by three hearty cheers. A salute was also fired from the revenue cutter *Florida*, Capt. *Harrison*. In the afternoon a committee of the City Council waited on the commodore with an invitation to a public dinner, which he declined accepting on account of the delicate state of his health; an offer to furnish a supply of refreshments to his crew at the expense of the city, was accepted.

The following is a list of the officers now on board the *Sea Gull*, all of whom are in excellent health, with the exception of Commodore *Porter*, who labors under a very painful affection in the upper joint of one of his arms occasioned by his late illness.

Commodore David Porter.
Ralph Voorhies, Lieut. Comdt. commanding Sea Gull.
David G. Farragut, 1st. Lieut.
John Rudd, 2d Lieut.
William D. Babbit, Surgeon.
Henry W. Basset, Surgeon's Mate.
Samuel W. Stockton, Midshipman.
Kensey Johns, do.
Quinton Ratcliffe, do.
William Smith, do
John Webb, Master's Mate.
P Wilson, Secretary to the Commodore.

The sickness of T I is supposed to have originated in the rapid decomposition of vegetable matter during the hot weather, after the heavy rains. When the disease first broke out it was found to be very much under the control of medicine, but the want of medical aid was so great, that several died without seeing a doctor. Indeed the whole squadron is represented as having been wretchedly off for medical aid, ever since it left the United States.

From the Steubenville Herald.

Potomac, Ohio, and Erie Canal

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of the county of Jefferson, Ohio, convened agreeably to public notice, at the Court House, in Steubenville, JOHN C. WRIGHT, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES WILSON, pr. appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were, after debate, unanimously agreed to:—

WHEREAS, the history of all civilized ages and countries, abundantly testifies, that public improvements, especially by permanent international communication, are the most certain means of preserving and perpetuating the civil and political institutions under which they were reared: and,

WHEREAS, the territory of the United States possesses every natural advantage necessary for the erection and consummation of works of that description:—Therefore,

Resolved, That we receive the project of uniting the waters of the Ohio and the Potomac by means of canals, with the most lively feelings of national interest.

Resolved, That JOHN C. WRIGHT, Esq. our representative in Congress, be, and he is hereby appointed, a delegate to attend the meeting proposed by the corporation of the city of Washington, on the 6th of November next, with power to correspond with such meeting, in case he shall not be able to attend in person—and also to correspond, generally, with any person or persons he may deem proper, with the view of furthering the contemplated improvement.

Resolved, That James Wilson, pr. John Patterson, and Alexander Sutherland, be appointed a committee for the purpose of drafting and circulating a memorial to Congress, requesting the aid of the nation, in connecting the waters of the Potomac with those of the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of a canal.

Resolved, That Bez. Wells, Benjamin Tappan and Daniel L. Collier, be appointed a committee to correspond with any committee that may be appointed by any meeting convened for the purpose of aiding in the above mentioned important improvement.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette, and in all other papers, the editors of which are friendly to the objects of the meeting.

J. C. WRIGHT, *Chairman*
JAMES WILSON, *Secretary*

That our readers may the more distinctly understand the object of the above meeting, and be perfectly satisfied as to the practicability of making the canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, we copy from the National Intelligencer the following:—*Steuben. Gaz*

Potomac and Ohio Canal.

The following highly interesting letter is from the representative in Congress from the Fayette district, in the state of Pennsylvania, than whom no individual has shown more zeal in favor of this great work. The map, of which he has been kind enough to send us a copy, is deposited in our office for public inspection. If we can command the trade of the valley of the Ohio, as Mr Stewart thinks he can demonstrate, *the trade of the lakes is also ours.* This, we understand, is the opinion of the best informed citizens of the western country, who believe that there will be no difficulty in cutting a canal from the Ohio river to the lakes, on the route mentioned by the "Ohio Farmer." The intermediate country is level, the water plentiful, and there are no hills or elevations to pass.

Uniontown, Sept 13.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of enclosing to you a sketch from the map which Mr. Shriver has in prepartion for the press. This is but a small part of it, exhibiting about 20 or 30 miles of the summit level. It is sufficient, however, to demonstrate the perfect *practicability* of uniting the waters of the Ohio and Potomac. A single glance will be sufficient to remove every doubt upon this point. Indeed it would seem as if nature herself had contemplated this union, and provided every facility for its consummation.—The whole conformation of the country at the summit level, is precisely such as the most anxious friends of the measure could have wished. On arriving at the top of the mountain, you are delighted with the contemplation of one of the most level countries in the world; as far as the eye can extend, nothing is seen but the waving of a luxuriant crop of grass, overspreading thousands of acres, uninterrupted by a single tree or hill. This growth seems to have sprung from the alluvial deposit of what was once (and still is occasionally in wet seasons) an immense lake, which has broken its way thro' *Hoop-pole Ridge*, discharging itself through Deep Creek into the Ohio river. This Creek, on the 20th of June last I measured, a short distance below the *Narrows* or *Gap*, where it passes out of the Glades at Hoop pole Ridge, and found it to be about fifty feet wide and six deep, with a current of from one to two miles per hour. By erecting a dam a few perches in length, at the "Narrows," this immense column of water would be arrested, and the lake restored; a dam of three or four feet in height would inundate the country for more than as many miles back, the fall being less than a foot per mile; but this dam for the purpose of a reservoir, might be erected to the height of 40 or 50 feet if necessary, and being on the summit level, would afford an abundant supply of water not only for the Western, but also for the Eastern Canal, by a short cut of one and a half miles, or a tunnel (if preferred) of about 150 perches through the ridge separating the reservoir or glade from the waters of the Potomac, which take their rise within twenty one feet of its summit. The explanatory notes of the map itself, will, by referring to them, be more satisfactory than any description I could give you unconnected with it.

I read, with pleasure, a few days since, a very able letter, of about 200 pages, from Gen. Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, who visited this part of the country lately, addressed to Mr. Schriver.—Mr. Harper prefers a tunnel to connect the waters of Deep Creek with those of the Potomac. He seems to have examined the point of connexion, and indeed the whole country, with great care and minuteness, and entertains no doubt of the *practicability* or the *policy* of the undertaking, regarding it as a work of great national importance, calculated not only to facilitate the *commercial* intercourse between the east and west, but also to unite and bind together those two great sections of the union by the strongest ties—the ties of interest and intercourse.

A public meeting will be held in this place on the 27th instant, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for sending a Commissioner to the city, at the time appointed for their meeting in November next. I understand that a similar meeting will be held shortly at Wheeling, Va. and probably at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Shriver has got his work nearly finished, and will go on to Baltimore in a few weeks, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for its publication. It will contain much interesting and highly useful matter, most of it entirely new. He is anxious to have it ready for the meeting of the national and state legislatures.

To give you an idea of the facility of effecting the proposed connexion of the Eastern and Western waters, it will be sufficient to state that I would not hesitate to enter into a contract at any moment, to commence within one or two miles of the point of connexion, and within one hundred and seventeen feet of the summit of the dividing ridge between the Ohio and Potomac and complete the navigation westward, for a less sum per mile than it cost to make the Cumberland road, and in such a manner as to carry any description of vessels not drawing more than 15 or 20 feet water. I believe I would be very safe in saying it could be done for half that sum. This may appear to be an extraordinary proposition, but I venture to say no man would hesitate to undertake it, after examining the ground. You are at liberty to use this as you think proper. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ANDREW STEWART.

POTOMAC CANAL.

The most strenuous exertions are making by the friends of the Potomac Canal to further the accomplishment of that object. Meetings have been held in Maryland—particularly one at Fredericktown. The result is that a still more general meeting is to be held at Washington on the 6th of November—to take into consideration the best measures for accomplishing the contemplated object. Since the convention at Fredericktown, meetings have been held in some of the counties of Virginia, interested in the improvement of the Potomac, to appoint deputies to attend the meeting at Washington. The first and most important of these was at Leesburg, Loudon county, on the 25th August, at which the delegates were appointed—who have since addressed a circular to the contiguous counties—Mr Charles Fenton Mercer their chairman. The circular states that the "object to be submitted to the meeting" at Washington, requires, "from its nature, the co operation of several states with the government of the United States, and from its magnitude, the concurrent and zealous support of all its friends." This recommendation has had the effect of producing county meetings in Fairfax and Fauquier, at which deputations were selected to attend the general meeting. A meeting has also been called in Frederick county, at Winchester, on the 6th inst.

Richmond Compiler.

From the U. S. Gazette.

General Washington.—In our paper of the 18th inst. we briefly noticed a passage in Lecretelle's History of France in relation to the death of M. Jumonville; we then pledged ourselves to prove the falsity of the assertion that he was murdered by Washington, and we now proceed to redeem it.

In the second volume of Marshall's Life of Washington we find a long and faithful account of the whole affair, and it thereby appears that as in 1754 the French forces indicated no disposition to withdraw from the country on the Ohio, a regiment of 360 men was raised by authority of the assembly of Virginia to march against them. Mr Fry had the command of this regiment and Washington was appointed Lieut Colonel—in April of the same year the Colonel marched with two companies in advance of the other troops, to the Great Meadows. At this place he was informed that the French were engaged in completing a fortification at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and a detachment from that place was then on its march towards the Great Meadows. It was evident that they approached with hostile views, particularly as they had left the path some distance and had encamped for the night in a secret, retired situation, as if to secure concealment. Colonel Washington therefore set out in a dark, rainy night, in the course of which he surrounded and completely surprised the French encampment. About day break his troops fired and rushed upon the French, who immediately surrendered. One man only escaped; a *M Jumonville*, the commanding officer of the party, was the only person killed. The residue of the regiment, as well as two independent companies shortly after joined Col. Washington at the Great Meadows, where a small stockade, called Fort Necessity, was erected, after which the troops commenced their march to Fort Pitt, with the intention of dislodging them from there; they had proceeded but about 13 miles when they received intelligence of the advance of 800 French and 400 Indians: they consequently retreated to Fort Necessity and began a ditch around the stockade: before it was finished Mons. De Villier appeared and attacked them with great fury. The Americans fought with intrepidity, and Col. Washington continued the whole day on the outside of the Fort, encouraging his men—thus did the battle rage from ten in the morning until dark when M De Villier demanded a parley and offered terms of capitulation which were rejected, but in the course of the night, articles were signed, by which the fort was surrendered, on condition that its garrison should be allowed the honors of war, be permitted to retain their arms and baggage, and to march without molestation into the inhabited parts of Virginia. The capitulation being in *French*, a language *not understood* by Col. Washington, or any of his party, and drawn up in the night, under circumstances not admitting delay, contains an expression which was at the time *untruly translated* by the interpreter, advantage of which has since been taken by the enemies of Washington, to imply an admission on his part, that M. Jumonville had been assassinated!

M. De Villier published an account of the transaction, which induced Colonel Washington, to notice it in a letter to a friend in the following manner, viz: "Short as my time is, I cannot help remarking on Villier's account of the battle of, and transactions at the Great Meadows—he says the French received the first fire—it is well known that *we* received it at six hundred paces distance. He also says, our fears obliged us to retreat in the most disorderly manner after the capitulation. How is this consistent with his other account?—he acknowledges that we sustained the attack, warmly, from ten in the morning until dark, and that he called *first* to parley, which strongly indicates that we were not totally absorbed in fear. He might also, if he had been as great a lover of truth, as he was of vain glory, have said, that we absolutely refused their first and second proposals, and would consent to capitulate on no other terms than such as we obtained. That we were wilfully or ignorantly *deceived* by our interpreter in regard to the word *assassination* I do aver, and will to my dying moments; so will every officer that was present. The interpreter was a Dutchman, little acquainted with the English tongue, therefore, might not advert to the tone and meaning of the word in English; but, whatever his motives were for so doing, certain it is that he called it the *death* or the *loss* of the sieur Jumonville. So we received, and so we understood it, until, to our great surprise, we found it otherwise in a literal translation"—The volume quoted in the beginning of this article contains many more additional details which want of room obliges us to omit; we are satisfied however, that what we have given is abundant to overthrow the vile slander and to cover its author with that contempt which is merited by all who vainly seek to tarnish the never dying fame of General George Washington.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
Western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	8½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	4½

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generaly	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1¼ dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	2

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N Brunswick bank	2dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabetht.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk, Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestow'n	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	8½

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1823.

The Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Westmoreland Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, was held on Wednesday and Thursday last. Mr. Foster, President of the Society, delivered an Address appropriate to the occasion, and a number of fine animals, and a variety of excellent articles of Domestic Manufacture were exhibited. A Bonnet, in imitation of Leghorn, manufactured by Miss Weigley, surpassed in fineness any article of the kind that we have seen.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session held in Philadelphia in May last, appointed Thursday the 6th day of November next, to be observed, throughout the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The Reading Journal of Saturday last, says —"We are happy in being enabled to inform our friends and the public, that the farther progress of the disease which infested many of the townships in this county has been arrested; and that of the number of those now sick, more than two-thirds are convalescent. We presume there never was a more sickly season known in Berks county than the one just gone by."

From the Albany Argus.

It is pleasing to walk along our wharves and observe the various canal boats either moving on the surface of the basin or moored alongside our sloops and storehouses, taking in or discharging their cargoes. Some exhibiting the rude and grotesque structure of untaught shipwrights, and others a symmetry of form, which would command the admiration of the Emperor of the trident himself. Here a sign hanging from the shrouds of the sea packets of the river "For New York," here inscribed upon the quarter of a comfortable boat loaded with merchandise for the west, "For Rochester on Saturday;" and again on others, "For Utica." "For Sandy Hill" "For Whiteball," "For St. Albans." In short, there is scarcely a county along the track of either of the canals, which has not a representative in our basin. The sight of these motley vessels, part from the stormy waves of Lake Champlain, others from the more placid waters of the Seneca and Cayuga, and others who have left their native element in the once proud Mohawk, to navigate the artificial river, to which it is now become a tributary, as it imparts a glow of exultation to every patriotic bosom, opens to the "mind's eye" the many prospective advantages which we may safely anticipate from the union of the lakes to the ocean; and in truth, we felt the other day a sensation which cannot be described, on being asked by a master of a boat from beyond the Genessee river, where he could find the "Custom House," in order to clear out without being delayed at Schenectady.

A New-Orleans paper states that the ravages of the *Crawfish*, during the last high water in the Mississippi, have probably been more extensive than ever has been known in that country, in one season. In opening the Levees for the purpose of making repairs, the planters have found them perforated to an alarming extent, and the little enemy is found embedded in crowds. It becomes a question of great importance to the farmers of that country, in what manner they may be exterminated or excluded; defence against the waters being the first object with those who reside on the lower banks of the American Nile.

The opinion of the late ROGER SHERMAN, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, afterwards a Member of the General Convention from Connecticut, and a Representative and Senator in Congress from that state, upon the subject of the right of Constituents to instruct their Representatives

Alexandria Gaz.

"A proposition having been made to introduce a clause in the Constitution, conferring upon the people the right of instructing their representatives, Mr. Sherman opposed it with great justice and ability. He urged that it would mislead the people, by conveying an idea, that they possessed the right of controlling the debates and deliberations of the legislature—a right destructive to the objects of their meeting; that the duty of a representative, was to consult and agree with others from different parts of the Union, relative to such acts as might be beneficial to the *whole* community, and not to adopt the crude and indigested views of a small portion of the people of the United States, whose information must be too limited to come to a right conclusion; that if they were to be guided by instructions, there would be no use in *deliberations*, and a representative would consider nothing more necessary than to produce the instructions, lay them on the table, and let *them* speak for him; that the duty of a good representative, was to inquire what measures would best tend to promote the general welfare, and after he had discovered them to give them his support; that if his instructions should coincide with his ideas of any measure, they would be unnecessary—and if they were contrary to the convictions of his own mind, he would be bound by every principle of justice to disregard them: hence he considered it a fixed doctrine that the right of the people to consult for the common good, can go no further than to petition the legislature for a redress of grievances. His opinion was confirmed by a large majority, and the amendment rejected.

It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith, of Newburyport, in showing him a great distinguished members of congress. "that is Mr. Sherman of Connecticut—a man who never said a foolish thing in his life." Fisher Ames was accustomed to estimate his opinion of him by saying, "that if happened to be out of his coat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he always felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did; *for he always voted right.*' Mr. Macon now a distinguished member of the senate of the United States, once remarked to Mr. Reed of Marblehead, formerly a member of congress, that "Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew." The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his "great and good friend senator Sherman." The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of Yale College, "that Mr Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate without suggesting something new or important."

This great and wise man was self taught. His first occupation in life was that of a mechanic.—While carrying on his trade, he used, at his leisure hours, to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent judge of the highest court in this state: he was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety Here is an example, worthy of the notice and imitation of youth, in all stations of Society.

A. B.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The Jews.—Notwithstanding the progress of liberal sentiments, and notwithstanding the use which they are to modern governments, the Jews are, on the continent of Europe, still a proscribed people Even in the little town of Poplitz, in Germany, a small portion of the very worst part of the place is allotted to them, and by a certain hour in the evening, they are obliged to be in their residences, under a severe penalty

The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has adopted measures of some political liberality towards the Jews, by admitting them, in many respects, to the rights of citizenship; but among these regulations are some which savor of ancient prejudice. Thus, in a family of Jews devoted to trade, *only one of the sons is allowed to marry!!*

But why talk of Europe? In a certain part of the United States, the Jews are deprived of the right of holding offices, and the attempt to place them on a footing with other citizens, has been so strenuously resisted, that it will probably fail.

Our Yankee squirrel hunts appear insignificant in comparison with the following East Indian pastime. At a hunting match near Fyzabad a city of Hindostan, in March last, which lasted 13 days, besides deer, hogs and partridges without number, there were killed, (and bagged?) 3 buffaloes, 15 bears, and 17 tigers. The Unadilla hunt is tame sport to this.—*Troy Sen.*

Violent Storm—On Sunday last there was a hail storm in Kingston, Upper Canada, during which masses of ice from 4 to 6 inches in circumference fell for 15 minutes; it rained in torrents and the wind blew terribly—2000 panes of glass were destroyed in Kingston and its vicinity Fences were prostrated, and a small house was carried several yards from its foundation.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Spectator, Oct. 28.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the British Packet Lady Louisa, which arrived last evening from Falmouth via Halifax, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of various London papers to the 9th of September inclusive, being three days later from London than our former advices four days later from Paris, and seven days later from the Head Quarters of the Duke d'Angoulesne.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

These papers furnish two important articles of intelligence. THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL HAS JOINED FRANCE IN HER WAR AGAINST SPAIN, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz; and the Trocadero, a fortress in the island of Leon, has been taken possession of by the troops under the Duke of Angouleme. Should the latter part of this intelligence which comes in an official shape through the Moniteur of the 7th of September, prove correct, as we fear it will, it is a most unfavorable commencement of the attack upon Cadiz. For the last two months, we have been told that Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz, who is regarded in the whole of the French army as a very able man, and who has been completely master of all the operations of defence, has bent the whole of his attention to fortify this point. He has separated it from the neighboring land by a trench 36 or 40 fathoms in breadth into which the sea enters, and filled this immense chasm with a great number of gun boats, placing a ship of war at the entrance. It was the opinion of the person who had seen the work, that it would render an attack on the Trocadero, if not impracticable, at least productive of an immense loss of life. Up to the very last hour, the London Times was very sanguine of the moral impossibility of the French taking this fortress The peninsula Trocadero, comprising the forts Trocadero, St Joseph and Matagorda, shuts up the entrance of the inner port, leaving between the fort Matagorda and Pontales a channel of only about 500 toises wide. Pontales is built on a point of sand, which also bears the name of Pontales, and this point is at the end of the causeway which unites the island of Leon.

The papers contain a bulletin of the 26th, which details the preparations making for the attack upon the Trocadero, and also a despatch from Marshal Moncey, dated August 28, at Tarredembarro, in Catalonia, which gives the particulars of an engagement at Altafulla, with a body of near five thousand Constitutionalists, being the principal part of the garrison of Tarragona, whom he defeated with the loss of sixty killed and a considerable number wounded The French loss is stated at six killed—[a great number for the French to *admit* as having been killed]—and eighty wounded—twenty of them seriously. A paragraph dated Mataro, Sept. 1st, says:—The French were on the point of taking possession of Tarragona by stratagem on the 26th. The want of address or of energy, on the part of three Spanish Royalist officers, caused the project to fail. A letter from Targa, under date of the 25th, states, "that the Constitutionalists under Milans and Lobserna, have finally retired towards Tarragona. The state letters adds, that the partizan Jotes, who was in the environs of Pons, manifesting a design to march on Seu, has been obliged to re-enter Lerida. It appears that the Governor of the Seu is not disposed to surrender. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the morning, the fire of the batteries recommenced, and a great number of bombs and balls fell on the town." A paragraph dated St. Andre, (near Barcelona) August 30 says the heavy artillery is arrived, and the bombardment of Barcelona is about to commence.

Three weeks after the capitulation of Ballasteros, the news had not been received in Cadiz in a manner that induced the people to believe it. The correspondent of the Times, says of Ballasteros, "they have now given up that Chief a second time to his Constitutional friends. He is more dreaded by them, and more an object of hatred than even Mina himself. Since his capitulation he has done nothing to answer their purposes, and every thing to thwart their views. He has ordered that the stones of the Constitution shall not be overturned in the neighborhood of his head quarters, and within the command of his troops. *He still corresponds with Cadiz*, and keeps Molitor's corps constantly employed in watching his movements, and guarding against what they call his treachery Obliged to find a cause for so *perverse* a disposition, they say he has been so deeply compromised by his former conduct, that he can entertain no hope of mercy from the King if restored to freedom The necessity of finding the excuse shows the little confidence that is placed in a capitulation which he entered into in a moment of danger and difficulty."

Admiral Hamelin has relinquished the command of the blockading squadron before Cadiz, and the Rear-Admiral Baron du Perre had left Paris to take the command in his place.

Attack of the Trocadero.

On the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d 24th, and 25th, we debouched from the Angouleme battery, which mounts six 24 pounders, and the works were pushed to the second parallel, which is formed to day 15 toises from the section (*couperie.*) A battery of six howitzers has been erected to the right of the first parallel, to batter the interior of the Trocadero, and to enfilade the course of the Rio San Pedro against the gun-boats. Another battery has been placed at the centre, and behind the second parallel A battery of mortars is placed in the centre, and behind the two former—Lastly, a fifth battery of four howitzers, on the right bank of the San Pedro takes the back of the Trocadero, so that is battered by six 24 pounders fourteen 6 inch bowitzers, and two 9½ inch mortars

Telegraphic despatch transmitted from Bayonne

HEAD QUARTERS.

Santa Marie, August 31

THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

At 3-4 past two o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with great vigor in sight of the Duke d'Angouleme. The enemy had about 150 men killed and 250 wounded, and we made 900 prisoners and took more than 50 pieces of cannon in the batteries.—*Moniteur*

A young lady having written upon a piece of paper "Dear D—— has the softest lips in the world,"—a wag coming into the room shortly after, immediately wrote underneath

"Then like as two chips
Are his head and his lips."

Married,

—— On Thursday, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Herron, WILLIAM HENRY DENNY, Esq to Miss SOPHIA GENEVIEVE, daughter of Mr. John Dubarry, formerly Merchant of Philadelphia.

—— On the same evening, by the Rev Mr Avery, Mr JOHN F WRENSHALL, Merchant, to Miss NANCY STEVENSON, daughter of Dr. George Stevenson, all of this city.

On the evening of the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy, Mr. HENRY SNOWDEN, to Miss CATHERINE M'KAIN, both of this city.

—— At Pittsburgh, on the same evening, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. EBENEZER DUNCAN, of Allegheny county, to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENSON, of Butler county.

—— On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr Herr, Mr JAMES M'KNIGHT, to Miss ELIZABETH M'CLELLAND, both of St. Clair township.

Died,

At her residence in St Clair township, opposite Pittsburgh on the 24th inst. Mrs. RACHEL JONES, relict of the late Ephraim Jones, Esq in the 69th year of her age.

In the different relations which this valuable woman held in society, she fulfilled her duties in the most exemplary manner; as wife, mother and sister, she passed through life respected by all who enjoyed her acquaintance, and in her last moments, and during the progress of a most painful disease, she evinced the fortitude, piety and resignation of a christian.—*Communicated*

—, On Tuesday morning last, SARAH JANE, infant daughter of Mr Isaac Harris.

TO HATTERS.

H. Bonnet,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will sell, as low as possible,

First quality BEAVER SKINS,
" " MUSKRAT do.
" " BEAR do.
AND
PIG LEAD.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

In Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

VIZ:

FOREIGN and domestic superfine black, blue and double milled drab cloths and cassimeres.
Fine and common do. do. do
Black, blue, brown, olive and drab pellisse cloths.
Blue and mixed fine and superfine cassinetts.
A large assortment of imported and American red, yellow, white, brown, blue and scarlet spotted and plain flannels.
4-4, 7-8 and 5-4 bleached and brown domestic sheetings and shirtings
4-4 domestic indigo checks, bed-tickings, plaids and stripes.
Coverlets, sacking bottoms and cords.
Silk and cotton flag and bandanna handkerchiefs
4-4 black silk, and fancy bird-eye do.
Levantine, crape, and merino shawls.
Plain and bordered Waterloo do.
Chintz shawls, and Madrass and pocket hdkfs.
Women's black and slate-colored worsted hose.
Lamb's wool, worsted and silk half hose.
Calicoes, London prints, and dark ginghams.
Silk, kid, York tan, buckskin and beaver gloves.
Black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes.
7-4 to 11-4 rose, and 5 and 4 point blankets.
No. 3½ to 6 pins in packs, and mixed pound pins.
Sorrell's white cotton balls, and Uxbridge thread.
Holt's wire cotton, and Clark's spool floss.
Black, blue and assorted Italian silks and twists.
Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics.
Black and brown linens, and colored muslins.
Tamboured, loom-sewed, & plain book & leno do.
do. do. mull and jaconet, do
Striped and plain 4-4 and 6-4 cambric do.
Inserting muslins, book hdkfs and ruffles.
Valencia, silk, Florentine & swansdown vestings
Gros de Naples, Levantines, Florences, & Sen shaws.
Rich figured satin and Lithographic ribbons.
Polished steel and gilt waist buckles.

Ingrain Venetian and Stair CARPETING.

COTTON YARN, assorted, from No. 5 to 10
Best German BOLTING CLOTHS
Women and Children's Leather and Morocco SHOES.
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS.
MACHINE CARDS, by the set or sheet.
WOOL CARDS.
QUEENSWARE, in Crates.
Tenériffe & Harmonie *WINES*.
RAISINS, by the Box.
LINSEED OIL, By the Barrel

English Blister & Crowley STEEL, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

Mrs Dougherty,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has made preparations for the reception of BOARDERS and LODGERS, at her residence in FIRST STREET, near to Grant street, and nearly opposite Mr. John B. Gray's. The utmost attention shall be paid, and every exertion used to afford comfortable and convenient accommodations. The terms will be moderate.

Reference may be had to either of the following gentlemen—

REV. MR. BLACK,
WALTER FORWARD, ESQ.
COL. JOHN RAMSAY.

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UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 do.	5000	is	5000
2 do.	2663	is	5326
6 do.	1000	is	6000
10 do.	500	is	5000
39 do.	100	is	3900
39 do.	50	is	1950
78 do.	25	is	1950
429 do.	12	is	5148
4416 do.	6	is	26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

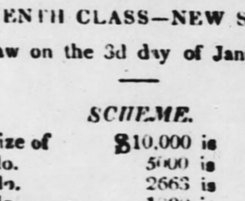
October 24—tf.

Last Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONNELL & EKIN, are informed that my Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, &c., remaining unpaid on the first of January next, will be put into suit indiscriminately.

James Ekin,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 24.—3t.

THE Ele-  Learned phant.

WILL be exhibited in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Wood-Street and Virgin Alley on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, the 29th, 30th, and 31st of Oct. and the 1st of November; from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening. The one now offered to the public view is a FEMALE. She will lie down and get up at command, draw the cork from a bottle and manage it in such a manner as to drink its contents. She will dance to musick, and perform many other feats too tedious to enumerate.—Her weight is between 5 and 6000 pounds.

Good music during the performance.

Admittance, 25 cents—Children half price.

Oct. 24.

STEEL & CO.

HAVING ENLARGED THEIR

TOBACCO FACTORY,

INFORM the public, that they will sell Manufactured Tobacco, warranted of a superior quality, at the following prices.

CAVENDISH.	4½	cents per lb.
SMALL TWIST,	5	" "
LADIES' TWIST,	9	" "
PLUG.	7	" "

October 24—3t.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND *STATIONARY,*

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed *Monday the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

William Bell,
Of Robinson Township, Tailor.
Dennis Murphy,
Of Pittsburgh, Storekeeper and Glass-cutter.
Jacob Stemets,
Of Plumb Township, Farmer.
William Jones,
Of St. Clair Township, Carpenter.

Allegheny County, Oct 24, 1823.

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

J. P. Skelton,
Late Druggist.

Allegheny county, October 17, 1823—3t°

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Eben. Betts,
Innkeeper.

Oct. 17—3t°

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1823.

The Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Westmoreland Agricultusal and Manufacturing Society, was held on Wednesday and Thursday last. Mr. Foster, President of the Society, delivered an Address appropriate to the occasion, and a number of fine animals, and a variety of excellent articles of Domestic Manufacture were exhibited. A Bonnet, in imitation of Leghorn, manufactured by Miss Weigley, surpassed in fineness any article of the kind that we have seen.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session held in Philadelphia in May last, appointed Thursday the 6th day of November next, to be observed, throughout the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The Reading Journal of Saturday last, says —"We are happy in being enabled to inform our friends and the public, that the farther progress of the disease which infested many of the townships in this county has been arrested; and that of the number of those now sick, more than two-thirds are convalescent. We presume there never was a more sickly season known in Berks county than the one just gone by."

From the Albany Argus.

It is pleasing to walk along our wharves and observe the various canal boats either moving on the surface of the basin or moored alongside our sloops and storehouses, taking in or discharging their cargoes. Some exhibiting the rude and grotesque structure of untaught shipwrights, and others a symmetry of form, which would command the admiration of the Emperor of the trident himself. Here a sign hanging from the shrouds of the line packets of the river "For New York," there inscribed upon the quarter of a comfortable boat loaded with merchandise for the west, "For Rochester on Saturday;" and again on others, "For Utica." "For Sandy Hill." "For Whiteball," "For St. Albans." In short, there is scarcely a county along the track of either of the canals, which has not a representative in our basin. The sight of these motley vessels, part from the stormy waves of Lake Champlain, others from the more placid waters of the Seneca and Cayuga, and others who have left their native element in the once proud Mohawk, to navigate the artificial river, to which it is now become a tributary, as it imparts a glow of exultation to every patriotic bosom, opens to the "mind's eye" the many prospective advantages which we may safely anticipate from the union of the lakes to the ocean; and in truth, we felt the other day a sensation which cannot be described, on being asked by a master of a boat from beyond the Genessee river, where he could find the "Custom House," in order to clear out without being delayed at Schenectady.

A New-Orleans paper states that the ravages of the *Crawfish*, during the last high water in the Mississippi, have probably been more extensive than ever has been known in that country, in one season. In opening the Levees for the purpose of making repairs, the planters have found them perforated to an alarming extent, and the little enemy is found embedded in crowds. It becomes a question of great importance to the farmers of that country, in what manner they may be exterminated or excluded; defence against the wades being the first object with those who reside on the lower banks of the American Nile.

The opinion of the late ROGER SHERMAN, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, afterwards a Member of the General Convention from Connecticut, and a Representative and Senator in Congress from that state, upon the subject of the right of Constituents to instruct their Representatives

Alexandria Gaz.

A proposition having been made to introduce a clause in the Constitution, conferring upon the people the right of instructing their representatives, Mr. Sherman opposed it with great justice and ability. He urged that it would mislead the people, by conveying an idea, that they possessed the right of controling the debates and deliberations of the legislature—a right destructive to the objects of their meeting; that the duty of a representative, was to consult and agree with others from different parts of the Union, relative to such acts as might be beneficial to the *whole* community, and not to adopt the crude and indigested views of a small portion of the people of the United States, whose information must be too limited to come to a right conclusion; that if they were to be guided by instructions, there would be no use in *deliberations*, and a representative would consider nothing more necessary than to produce the instructions, lay them on the table, and let *them* speak for him; that the duty of a *good* representative, was to inquire what measures would best tend to promote the *general* welfare, and after he had discovered *them* to give them his support; that if his instructions should coincide with his ideas of any measure, they would be unnecessary—and if they were contrary to the convictions of his own mind, he would be bound by every principle of justice to disregard them: hence he considered it a fixed doctrine that the right of the people to consult for the common good, can go no further than to petition the legislature for a redress of grievances. His opinion was confirmed by a large majority, and the amendment rejected.

It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Mr. Smith, of Newburyport, in showing him a great distinguished members of congress, that "that is Mr. Sherman of Connecticut—a man who never said a foolish thing in his life." Fisher Ames was accustomed to express his opinion of him by saying, "that if he happened to be out of his seat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he always felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did; *for he always voted right.*' Mr. Macon now a distinguished member of the senate of the United States, once remarked to Mr. Reed of Marblehead, formerly a member of congress, that "Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew." The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his "great and good friend senator Sherman." The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of Yale College, "that Mr Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate without suggesting something new or important."

This great and wise man was self taught. His first occupation in life was that of a mechanic.—While carrying on his trade, he used, at his leisure hours, to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent judge of the highest court in this state: he was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety. Here is an example, worthy of the notice and imitation of youth, in all stations of Society.

A. B.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The Jews.—Notwithstanding the progress of liberal sentiments, and notwithstanding the use which they are to modern governments, the Jews are, on the continent of Europe, still a proscribed people. Even in the little town of Toplitz, in Germany, a small portion of the very worst part of the place is allotted to them, and by a certain hour in the evening, they are obliged to be in their residences, under a severe penalty.

The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has adopted measures of some political liberality towards the Jews, by admitting them, in many respects, to the rights of citizenship; but among these regulations are some which savor of ancient prejudice. Thus, in a family of Jews devoted to trade, *only one of the sons is allowed to marry!!*

But why talk of Europe? In a certain part of the United States, the Jews are deprived of the right of holding offices, and the attempt to place them on a footing with other citizens, has been so strenuously resisted, that it will probably fail.

Our Yankee squirrel hunts appear insignificant in comparison with the following East Indian pastime. At a hunting match near Fyzabad a city of Hindostan, in March last, which lasted 13 days, besides deer, hogs and partridges without number, there were killed, (and bagged?) 3 buffaloes, 15 bears, and 17 tigers. The Unadilla hunt is tame sport to this.—*Troy Sen.*

Violent Storm.—On Sunday last there was a hail storm in Kingston, Upper Canada, during which masses of ice from 4 to 6 inches in circumference fell for 15 minutes; it rained in torrents, and the wind blew terribly—2000 panes of glass were destroyed in Kingston and its vicinity. Fences were prostrated, and a small house was carried several yards from its foundation.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Spectator, Oct. 23.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the British Packet Lady Louisa, which arrived last evening from Falmouth via Halifax, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of various London papers to the 9th of September inclusive, being three days later from London than our former advices, four days later from Paris, and seven days later from the Head Quarters of the Duke d'Angoulême.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

These papers furnish two important articles of intelligence. THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL HAS JOINED FRANCE IN HER WAR AGAINST SPAIN, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz; and the Trocadero, a fortress in the island of Leon, has been taken possession of by the troops under the Duke of Angoulême. Should the latter part of this intelligence which comes in an official shape through the Moniteur of the 7th of September, prove correct, as we fear it will, it is a most unfavorable commencement of the attack upon Cadiz. For the last two months, we have been told that Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz, who is regarded in the whole of the French army as a very able man, and who has been completely master of all the operations of defence, has bent the whole of his attention to fortify this point. He has separated it from the neighboring land by a trench 36 or 40 fathoms in breadth into which the sea enters, and filled this immense chasm with a great number of gun boats, placing a ship of war at the entrance. It was the opinion of the person who had seen the work, that it would render an attack on the Trocadero, if not impracticable, at least productive of an immense loss of life. Up to the very last hour, the London Times was very sanguine of the moral impossibility of the French taking this fortress. The peninsula Trocadero, comprising the forts Trocadero, St Joseph and Matagorda, shuts up the entrance of the inner port, leaving between the fort Matagorda and Pontales a channel of only about 500 toises wide. Pontales is built on a point of sand, which also bears the name of Pontales, and this point is at the end of the causeway which unites the island of Leon.

The papers contain a bulletin of the 26th, which details the preparations making for the attack upon the Trocadero, and also a despatch from Marshal Moncey, dated August 28, at Tarredembarro, in Catalonia, which gives the particulars of an engagement at Altafulla, with a body of near five thousand Constitutionalists, being the principal part of the garrison of Tarragona, whom he defeated with the loss of sixty killed and a considerable number wounded. The French loss is stated at six killed—[a great number for the French to *admit* as having been killed]—and eighty wounded—twenty of them seriously. A paragraph dated Mataro, Sept 1st, says:—The French were on the point of taking possession of Tarragona by stratagem on the 26th. The want of address or of energy, on the part of three Spanish Royalist officers, caused the project to fail. A letter from Targa, under date of the 25th, states, "that the Constitutionalists under Milans and Doberna, have finally retired towards Tarragona. The same letters adds, that the partisan Anton, who was in the environs of Pons, manifesting a design to march on Seu, has been obliged to re-enter Lerida. It appears that the Governor of the Seu is not disposed to surrender. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the morning, the fire of the batteries recommenced, and a great number of bombs and balls fell on the town." A paragraph dated St. Andre, (near Barcelona) August 30 says the heavy artillery is arrived, and the bombardment of Barcelona is about to commence.

Three weeks after the capitulation of Ballasteros, the news had not been received in Cadiz in a manner that induced the people to believe it. The correspondent of the Times, says of Ballasteros, "they have now given up that Chief a second time to his Constitutional friends. He is more dreaded by them, and more an object of hatred than even Mina himself. Since his capitulation he has done nothing to answer their purposes, and every thing to thwart their views. He has ordered that the stones of the Constitution shall not be overturned in the neighborhood of his head quarters, and within the command of his troops. *He still corresponds with Cadiz*, and keeps Molitor's corps constantly employed in watching his movements, and guarding against what they call his treachery. Obliged to find a cause for so *perverse* a disposition, they say he has been so deeply compromised by his former conduct, that he can entertain no hope of mercy from the King if restored to freedom. The necessity of finding the excuse shows the little confidence that is placed in a capitulation which he entered into in a moment of danger and difficulty."

Admiral Hamelin has relinquished the command of the blockading squadron before Cadiz, and the Rear Admiral Baron du Perre had left Paris to take the command in his place.

Attack of the Trocadero.

On the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, we debouched from the Angouleme battery, which mounts six 24 pounders, and the works were pushed to the second parallel, which is formed to day 15 toises from the section (*couperie*.) A battery of six howitzers has been erected to the right of the first parallel, to batter the interior of the Trocadero, and to enfilade the course of the Rio San Pedro against the gun-boats. Another battery has been placed at the centre, and behind the second parallel. A battery of mortars is placed in the centre, and behind the two former.—Lastly, a fifth battery of four howitzers, on the right bank of the San Pedro, takes the back of the Trocadero, so that is battered by six 24 pounders, fourteen 6 inch howitzers, and two 9½ inch mortars.

Telegraphic despatch transmitted from Bayonne.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Santa Maria, August 31

THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

At 3-4 past two o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with great vigor in sight of the Duke d'Angoulême. The enemy had about 150 men killed and 250 wounded, and we made 900 prisoners and took more than 50 pieces of cannon in the batteries.—*Moniteur.*

A young lady having written upon a piece of paper "Dear D —— has the softest lips in the world,"—a wag coming into the room shortly after, immediately wrote underneath

"Then like as two chips
Are his head and his lips."

Married,

—— On Thursday, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Herron, WILLIAM HENRY DENNY, Esq. to Miss SOPHIA GENEVIEVE, daughter of Mr. John Dubarry, formerly Merchant of Philadelphia.

—— On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Avery, Mr. JOHN F. MARSHALL, Merchant, to Miss NANCY STEVENSON, daughter of Dr. George Stevenson, all of this city.

On the evening of the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy, Mr. HENRY SNOWDEN, to Miss CATHERINE M'KAIN, both of this city.

—— At Pittsburgh, on the same evening, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. EBENEZER DUNCAN, of Allegheny county, to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENSON, of Butler county.

—— On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Herr, Mr. JAMES M'KNIGHT, to Miss ELIZABETH M'CLELLAND, both of St. Clair township.

Died,

At her residence in St. Clair township, opposite Pittsburgh, on the 24th inst. Mrs. RACHEL JONES, relict of the late Ephraim Jones, Esq. in the 69th year of her age.

In the different relations which this valuable woman held in society, she fulfilled her duties in the most exemplary manner; as wife, mother and sister, she passed through life respected by all who enjoyed her acquaintance, and in her last moments, and during the progress of a most painful disease, she evinced the fortitude, piety and resignation of a christian.—*Communicated.*

—— On Tuesday morning last, SARAH JANE, infant daughter of Mr Isaac Harris.

TO HATTERS.

H. Bonnet,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and will sell, as low as possible,

First quality BEAVER SKINS,
" " MUSKRAT do.
" " BEAR do.

AND

PIG LEAD.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

In Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

VIZ:

FOREIGN and domestic superfine black, blue and double milled drab cloths and cassimeres.
Fine and common do. do. do.
Black, blue, brown, olive and drab pellisse cloths.
Blue and mixed fine and superfine cassinetts.
A large assorment of imported and American red, yellow, white, brown, blue and scarlet spotted and plain flannels.
4-4, 7-8 and 5-4 bleached and brown domestic sheetings and shirtings
4-4 domestic indigo checks, bed-tickings, plaids and stripes.
Coverlets, sacking bottoms and cords.
Silk and cotton flag and bandanna handkerchiefs
4-4 black silk, and fancy bird-eye do.
Levantine, crape, and merino shawls.
Plain and bordered Waterloo do.
Chintz shawls, and Madrass and pocket hdkfs.
Women's black and slate colored worsted hose.
Lamb's wool, worsted and silk half hose.
Calicoes, London prints, and dark ginghams.
Silk, kid, York tan, buckskin and beaver gloves
Black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes.
7-4 to 11-4 rose, and 5 and 4 point blankets.
No. 3½ to 6 pins in packs, and mixed pound pins.
Correll's white cotton balls, and Uxbridge thread.
Holt's wire cotton, and Clark's spool floss.
Black, blue and assorted Italian silks and twists.
Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics.
Black and brown linens, and colored muslins.
Tamboured, loom-sewed, & plain book & lenо do
do. do. mull and jaconet, do
Striped and plain 4-4 and 6-4 cambric do.
Inserting muslins, book hdkfs and ruffles.
Valencia, silk, Florentine & swansdown vestings
Gros de Naples, Levantines, Florences, & Sen shaws.
Rich figured satin and Lithographic ribbons.
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COTTON YARN, assorted, from No. 5 to 10
Best German BOLTING CLOTHS
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Leghorn and Straw BONNETS.
MACHINE CARDS, by the set or sheet.
WOOL CARDS.
QUEENSWARE, in Crates.
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RAISINS, by the Box.
LINSEED OIL, By the Barrel

English Blister & Crowley STEEL, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

Mrs Dougherty,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has made preparations for the reception of BOARDERS and LODGERS, at her residence in FIRST STREET, near to Grant street, and nearly opposite Mr. John B. Gray's. The utmost attention shall be paid, and every exertion used to afford comfortable and convenient accommodations. The terms will be moderate.

Reference may be had to either of the following gentlemen—
REV. MR. BLACK,
WALTER FORWARD, ESQ.
COL. JOHN RAMSAY.

Pittsburgh, October 31—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

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1 prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1 do.	5000 is	5000
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6 do.	1000 is	6000
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429 do.	12 is	5148
4426 do.	6 is	26676
5051 Prizes,		$70950
9139 Blanks.		
14190 Tickets.		

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

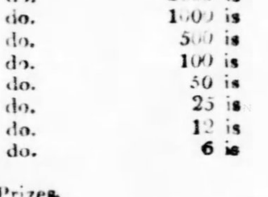
Last Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONNELL & EKIN, are informed that my Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, &c., remaining unpaid on the first of January next, will be put into suit indiscriminately.

James Ekin,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 24.—3t.

THE Elephant.



WILL be exhibited in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Wood-Street and Virgin Alley on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, the 29th, 30th, and 31st of Oct. and the 1st of November; from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening. The one now offered to the public view is a FEMALE. She will lie down and get up at command, draw the cork from a bottle and manage it in such a manner as to drink its contents. She will dance to musick, and perform many other feats too tedious to enumerate.—Her weight is between 5 and 6000 pounds.

Good music during the performance.

Admittance, 25 cents—Children half price.

Oct. 24.

STEELE & Co.

HAVING ENLARGED THEIR

TOBACCO FACTORY,

INFORM the public, that they will sell Manufactured Tobacco, warranted of a superior quality, at the following prices.

CAVENDISH.	4½	cents per lb.
SMALL TWIST,	5	" "
LADIES' TWIST,	9	" "
PLUG.	7	" "

October 24—3t.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

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BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

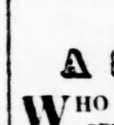
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.

tf

For Rent or Sale



THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed *Monday the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

William Bell,
Of Robinson Township, Tailor.
Dennis Murphy,
Of Pittsburgh, Storekeeper and Glass-cutter.
Jacob Stemets,
Of Plumb Township, Farmer.
William Jones,
Of St. Clair Township, Carpenter.

Allegheny County, } Oct 24, 1823. }

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

J. P. Skelton,
Late Druggist.

Allegheny county, } October 17, 1823—3t* }

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the 17th day of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Eben. Betts,
Innkeeper.

Oct. 17—3t*

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office

160

Poetry.

ADDRESS TO A STEAM VESSEL.

BY MISS SARAH HAVENS.

Freighted with passengers of every rank,
A motley throng, thou leav'st the busy pier;
Thy long and ample deck, whose matted tie
Restrects, and circles, and shawls of scarlet dye;
Where dogs and children through the crowd are straying.

And, on his breath sport, the fiddler playing,
While distress'd dames to transient haunts repair,—
Scenes, on the gleamy waves, a floating fair.

Its dark form on the sky's pale azure cast,
Towers from this chat'ring group thy pilot's mast,
The dense smoke issuing from its narrow vent,
In to the air in curly volumes sent,
Which, coiling and uncoiling on the wind,
Trails like a writhing serpent far behind.
Beneath, as each surg'd wheel its motion plies,
On either side, the white churn'd waters rise,
And, newly parted from the noisy fray,
Track with light ridgy foam thy recent way,
Then far diverged, in many a veiled line
Of lustre, on the distant surface shine.

Thus hast'st thy course in independent pride;
No leave ask'st thou of either wind or tide.
To whate'er point the breeze, inconstant, veers,
Still doth thy merciless helmsman onward steer;
As if the strokes of some magician's wand
Had lent the power the ocean to command.
What is this power which thus within thee lurks,
Acts, all unseen, like a mark'd giant works?
Er'n that which gentle dames, at morning's tea,
From silver urn ascending daily see
With treasy wreathings playing in the air,
Like the lose'd ringlets of a lady's hair,
Or rising from the enamell'd cup beneath,
With the soft fragrance of an infant's breath:
That which, within the peasant's humble cot
Comes from the unpower'd mouth of sav'ry pot,
As his kind mate prepares his noonday fare,
Which cur, and cat, and rosy urchin's share:
That which, all silver'd with the moon's pale beam,
Precedes the mighty Geyser's up-cast stream:
What time, with bellowing din exploded forth,
It decks the midnight of the frozen north,
Whilst travellers from their skin-spread couches rise
To gaze upon the sight with wond'ring eyes.

Yet, ne'ertheless, whate'er we owe to thee,
Rover at will on river, lake and sea,
As profit's bait or pleasure's lure engage,
Thou offspring of that philosophic sage,
Watt, who in heraldry of science ranks
With those to whom men owe high meed of thanks,
And shall not be forgotten, ev'n when Fame
Graves on her annals Davy's splendid name!
Dearer to fancy, to the eye more fair,
Are the light skiffs, that to the breezy airs
Unfurl their swelling sails of snowy hue
Upon the moving lap of ocean blue:
As the proud swan on summer lake displays,
With plumage bright'ning in the morning rays,
Her fair pavilion of erected wings,—
They change, and veer, and turn like living things.

So fairy rigg'd with shrouding, sails and mast,
To brave with manly skill the winter blast
Of every clime,—in vessels rigg'd like these
Did great Columbus cross the western seas,
And to the stinted thoughts of man reveal'd
What yet the course of ages had concealed:
In such as these, on high adventure bent,
Round the vast world Magellan's comrades went,
To such as these are hardy seamen found,
As with the ties of kindred feeling bound,
Boasting, as cans of cheering grog they sip,
The varied fortunes of "our gallant ship"
The offspring these of bold sagacious man,
Ere yet the reign of letter'd lore began.

In very truth, compar'd to these, thou art,
A daily laborer, a mechanic smart,
In working weeds arrayed of hourly gray,
Opposed to gentle nymph, or lady gay,
To whose free robes the graceful right is given
To play and dally with the winds of heaven.
Beholding thee, the great of other days
And modern men with all their alter'd ways,
Across my mind with hasty transit gleam,
Like fleeting shadows of a fev'rish dream:
Fitful I gaze with adverse humors teased,
Half sad, half proud, half angry, and half pleased.

Miscellany.

Extraordinary trial for Robbery.

A gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode into an inn in the west of England, one evening a little before dusk. He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there were any amusements going on in the town to fill up the intervals of the time. The landlord replied, "that it was their race and assize week, and that therefore he would be at no loss to pass away the time." On the gentleman's making answer, "that this was lucky for him, that he was fond of seeing trials," the other said, "that a very interesting trial for a robbery would come on the next day, on which the people's opinions were much divided, the evidence being very strong against the prisoner, but he himself persisted resolutely in declaring that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time the robbery was committed." His guest manifested considerable curiosity to hear the trial; but as the court would probably be crowded, expressed some doubt of getting a place. The landlord told him, "that there could be no difficulty in a gentleman of his appearance getting a place; but that to prevent any accident, he would himself go with him, and speak to one of the bundles." Accordingly they went into court the next morning, and the gentleman was shown to a seat on the bench.—Presently after the trial began. While the evidence was giving against him, the prisoner had remained with his eyes fixed on the ground, seemingly very much depressed, till being called on for defence he looked up, and seeing the stranger, he fainted away. This excited some surprise, and it seemed at first like a trick to gain time. As soon as he came to himself, on being asked by the Judge the cause of his behaviour, he said, "Oh! my lord, I see a person that can save my life; that gentleman, (pointing to the stranger) can prove I am innocent, might I only have leave to put a few questions to him." The eyes of the whole court were now turned on the gentleman, who said "he felt himself in a very awkward situation to be so called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before, but that he would answer any question that was asked him." "Well, [illegible]

[illegible] said the man, "don't you remember meeting at Dover a certain gentleman, [illegible] the gentleman's servants." That he landed at Dover and long before; but that he could not tell whether it was on the day he was [illegible], or not." "Well," said he, "but don't you recollect that a person in a blue jacket and trowsers, carried your trunk to the inn?" To this he answered, "that of course some person had carried the trunk for him; but that he did not know what dress he were." "But," said the prisoner, "don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat told you a story of his being in the service, that he thought himself an ill used man, and that he showed you a scar he had on one side of his forehead?" During the last question the countenance of the stranger underwent a considerable change; he said, he certainly did recollect such a circumstance; and as the man's putting his hair aside, and showing the scar, he became quite sure that he was the same person. A hurst of satisfaction now ran through the court, for the day on which, according to the prisoner's account, this gentleman had met with him at Dover, was the same on which he was charged with the robbery in a remote county. The stranger, however, could not be certain of the time, but said, that he sometimes made memorandums of dates in his pocket book and might probably have done so on this occasion. On opening his pocket book, he found a memorandum of the time he landed from Calais, which corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediately acquitted; amidst the applause and congratulations of the whole court. Within less than a month after this, the gentleman who recognized the prisoner, the servant in livery who followed him; and the prisoner who had been acquitted, were all three brought back together to the same goal for robbing the mail.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The principle of Mr. Perkins' improvement in the steam engine, although hid under the complex apparatus that its action requires, is in itself extremely simple. In order to have a clear understanding of it, the consideration of this multiplied, but ingenius and necessary apparatus should be in the first instance neglected; we shall then see that there are two orifices in the generator, each of which is loaded with nearly equal weights; these orifices are closed by valves; one, the steam valve, opening outward; the other, the supply valve, opening inwards. The water that is enclosed in the generator is still a liquid, although intensely heated, and acts in the usual mechanical manner of liquids. If then the slightest additional pressure be exerted upon the supply valve, it will be communicated in every direction through the liquid, and will raise the steam valve; a portion of the heated mass will pass out, which being no longer subjected to any pressure but that of the atmosphere will become steam, and act by its expansive power.—This exposition of the simplicity of Mr. Perkins' principle by one who has long doubted its practicability, will probably convince the most sceptical.

The great chain bridge over the Menai Straits between Wales and Anglesea is in a state of rapid progress. This is the most important of those works constructed by Captain Brown, in the principle and plan of which he has borrowed, with no little acknowledgment, from our countryman Mr. Findlay.

A new fluid has been discovered by Dr. Brewster, in the cavities of minerals. It possesses the remarkable property of expanding about thirty times more than water; and when merely heated by the hand, always fills up the cavities of the substance in which it is contained. Its other properties, except optical, are not known; for it exists in quantities too small to be projected to chemical analysis. There are, however, likewise, in many crystals, cavities that contain water only.

A new quarry of the statuary marble has been discovered in the neighborhood of Florence.

Mr. Pepys has constructed at the London institution a galvanic apparatus, formed of two plates, arranged as a coil. This is precisely the same as one long known in this country, and the invention, it is believed, of Dr. Cooper. The English Journals, in speaking of it, mention, at the same time, an apparatus of Dr. Wollaston's which proves to be the same with the Calorimeter of professor Hare; but no notice is taken of the persons to whom the merit of invention is really due.

[N. Y. American.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts

ON THE CUTTING OF STEEL BY SOFT IRON.

Extract of a letter to the editor from the Rev. Herman Dagget, Principal of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Conn.

Cornwall, Feb 3, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to communicate to you a fact which has lately come to my knowledge, and which, I judge, may be of considerable use in mechanics, and perhaps in philosophy. It may not, however, be new to you.

Mr. Barnes, a cabinet maker of this place had occasion to repair a cross-cut saw, (a saw to be used by two persons) of a very hard plate, which would require considerable labor in the usual way of filing. He recollected having heard that the Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz, to cut iron. He therefore made a circular plate of sheet iron, (a piece of stove pipe,) fixed an axis to it, and put it into his lathe, which gave it a very powerful rotary motion. While in motion he applied to it a common file, to make it perfectly round and smooth; but the file was cut into by it, while it received itself no impression.—He then applied a piece of rock chrystal, which had the desired effect. He then brought under it the saw plate, which, in a few minutes, was neatly and completely cut through longitudinally. When he stopped the buzz, he found it had removed no more from the [illegible]

From Grimaux's "Year in Europe."

BARCLAY'S BREWERY.

The direction of this establishment, to whom I was introduced by a letter from one of the Barclay's, put me in the way of seeing its various parts, and communicated such information as I desired respecting its extent and operations. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of enormous, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 240,000 barrels of 36 gallons each. The building which contains the vats themselves, is enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam engine of twenty-two horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are employed in the various works of the establishment; while it is supposed that the number of persons, dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportation of beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels.

Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of them, after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef-steaks, were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room.—The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continual stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth fauces, and not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be sufficient to occasion a suspension of voluntary motion.

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in one concern, I imagine is no where to be seen.

This is, upon the whole, I believe, the largest brewery in London. It formerly belonged to Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnston, who, as executor to the estate, sold the establishment to its present owners. One of the latter is formed a friend of mine, that the Doctor, in treating with them for the purchase, remarked, in his characteristic manner:—"Gentlemen, it is not merely those hottlers and those vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth, beyond the dreams of avarice."

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 PACKAGES

MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO

Fifty Dozen

MORROCCO SKINS,

Consisting of

Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

By

John Albree,

South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond.

Aug. 22.—eotf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilcox,
Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

July 19

A. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,

In Market Street, near Fourth,

A General Assortment of

India, European and Domestic
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Sashaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Furniture Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madras and Moet Madras Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Salled Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

in their vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf.

Allegheny County, ss.

Register's Office, Oct. 4, 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned in the estates of JOSEPH FITCH, late of Elizabeth Township; JAMES M'CLURE, late of Mifflin township; WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. late of St. Clair township; and DAVID T. EDWARDS, late of Mifflin township; all of the County of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's office of said county, accounts of their administrations upon the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the third day of November, A. D. 1823.

William B. Foster,
Oct. 10—4t *Register.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber
ORGAN BUILDING,
AND
PIANO FORTE
Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 9, 1823—6

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.

ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low, the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin,

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	13
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting Wood-street, between Water and Front-street, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unsold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Blank Summons & Execution

For sale at this office.

Poetry.

ADDRESS TO A STEAM VESSEL.

BY MISS JOANNA BAILLIE.

Freighted with passengers of every sort,
A motley throng, thou leav'st the busy port;
Thy long and ample deck, where scatter'd lie
Baskets, and cloaks, and shawls of scarlet dye;
Where dogs and children through the crowd are straying,
And, on his beach apart, the fiddler playing,
While matron'd dames to tressel'd seats repair,—
Seems, on the gleamy waves, a floating fair.

Its dark form on the sky's pale asure cast,
Towers from this clust'ring group thy pillar'd mast,
The dense smoke issuing from its narrow vent,
Is to the air in curly volumes sent,
Which, coiling and uncoiling on the wind,
Trails like a writhing serpent far behind.
Beneath, as each merg'd wheel its motion plies,
On either side, the white churn'd waters rise,
And, newly parted from the noisy fray,
Track with light ridgy foam thy recent way,
Then far diverged, in many a welted line
Of lustre, on the distant surface shine.

Thou hold'st thy course in independent pride;
No leave ask'st thou of either wind or tide.
To whate'er point the breeze, inconstant, veer,
Still doth thy careless helmsman onward steer;
As if the stroke of some magician's wand
Had lent the power the ocean to command.
What is this power which thus within thee lurks,
And, all unseen, like a mask'd giant works?
Ev'n that which gentle dames, at morning's tea,
From silver urn ascending daily see
With tressy wreathings playing in the air,
Like the loos'd ringlets of a lady's hair;
Or rising from the enamell'd cup beneath,
With the soft fragrance of an infant's breath:
That which within the peasant's humble cot
Comes from the uncover'd mouth of sav'ry pot,
As his kind mate prepares his noonday fare,
Which cur, and cat, and rosy urchin's share:
That which, all silver'd with the moon's pale beam,
Precedes the mighty Geyser's up-cast stream;
What time, with bellowing din exploded forth,
It decks the midnight of the frozen north,
Whilst travellers from their skin-spread couches rise
To gaze upon the sight with wond'ring eyes.

Yet, ne'ertheless, whate'er we owe to thee,
Rover at will on river, lake and sea,
As profit's bait or pleasure's lure engage,
Thou offspring of that philosophic sage,
Watt, who in heraldry of science ranks
With those to whom men owe high meed of thanks,
And shall not be forgotten, ev'n when Fame
Graves on her annals Davy's splendid name!
Dearer to fancy, to the eye more fair,
Are the light skiffs, that to the breezy aire
Unfurl their swelling sails of snowy hue
Upon the moving lap of ocean blue:
As the proud swan on summer lake displays,
With plumage bright'ning in the morning rays,
Her fair pavilion of erected wings,—
They change, and veer, and turn like living things.

So fairy rigg'd with shrouding, sails and mast,
To brave with manly skill the winter blast
Of every clime,—in vessels rigg'd like these
Did great Columbus cross the western seas,
And to the stinted thoughts of man reveal'd
What yet the course of ages had concealed;
In such as these, on high adventure bent,
Round the vast world Magellan's comrades went,
To such as these are hardy seamen found,
As with the ties of kindred feeling bound,
Roasting, as cans of cheering grog they sip,
The varied fortunes of "our gallant ship"
The offspring these of bold sagacious man,
Ere yet the reign of letter'd lore began.

In very truth, compar'd to these, thou art,
A daily laborer, a mechanic smart.
In working weeds arrayed of homly gray,
Opposed to gentle nymph, or lady gay,
To whose free robes the graceful right is given
To play and dally with the winds of heaven.
Beholding thee, the great of other days
And modern men with all their alter'd ways,
Across my mind with hasty transit gleam,
Like fleeting shadows of a fev'rish dream:
Fitful I gaze with adverse humors teased,
Half sad, half proud, half angry, and half pleased.

Miscellany.

Extraordinary trial for Robbery.

A gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode into an inn in the west of England, one evening a little before dusk He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there were any amusements going on in the town to fill up the intervals of the time. The landlord replied, "that it was their race and assize week, and that therefore he would be at no loss to pass away the time." On the gentleman's making answer, "that this was lucky for him, that he was fond of seeing trials," the other said, "that a very interesting trial for a robbery would come on the next day, on which the people's opinions were much divided, the evidence being very strong against the prisoner, but he himself persisted resolutely in declaring that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time the robbery was committed." His guest manifested considerable curiosity to hear the trial; but as the court would probably be crowded, expressed some doubt of getting a place. The landlord told him, "that there could be no difficulty in a gentleman of his appearance getting a place; but that to prevent any accident, he would himself go with him, and speak to one of the beadles." Accordingly they went into court the next morning, and the gentleman was shown to a seat on the bench.—Presently after the trial began. While the evidence was giving against him, the prisoner had remained with his eyes fixed on the ground, seemingly very much depressed, till being called on for defence he looked up, and seeing the stranger, he fainted away. This excited some surprise, and it seemed at first like a trick to gain time. As soon as he came to himself, on being asked by the Judge the cause of his behaviour, he said, "Oh! my lord, I see a person that can save my life; that gentleman, (pointing to the stranger) can prove I am innocent, might I only have leave to put a few questions to him." The eyes of the whole court were now turned on the gentleman, who said "he felt himself in a very awkward situation to be so called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before, but that he would answer any question that was asked him." "Well, then," said the man, "don't you remember landing at Dover at such a time?"—To this the gentleman answered, "That he landed at Dover not long before, but that he could not tell whether it was on the day he mentioned, or not." "Well," said he, "but don't you recollect that a person in a blue jacket and trowsers, carried your trunk to the inn?" To this he answered, "that of course some person had carried his trunk for him; but that he did not know what dress he wore."—"But," said the prisoner, "don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat told you a story of his being in the service, that he thought himself an ill used man, and that he showed you a scar he had on one side of his forehead?" During the last question the countenance of the stranger underwent a considerable change; he said, he certainly did recollect such a circumstance; and on the man's putting his hair aside, and showing the scar, he became quite sure that he was the same person. A buz of satisfaction now ran through the court, for the day on which, according to the prisoner's account, this gentleman had met with him at Dover, was the same on which he was charged with the robbery in a remote county. The stranger, however, could not be certain of the time, but said, that he sometimes made memorandums of dates in his pocket book, and might probably have done so on this occasion. On opening his pocket book, he found a memorandum of the time he landed from Calais, which corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediately acquitted; amidst the applause and congratulations of the whole court. Within less than a month after this, the gentleman who recognised the prisoner, the servant in livery who followed him; and the prisoner who had been acquitted, were all three brought back together to the same goal for robbing the mail.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The principle of Mr Perkins' improvement in the steam engine, although hid under the complex apparatus that its action requires, is in itself extremely simple. In order to have a clear understanding of it, the consideration of this multiplied, but ingenius and necessary apparatus should be in the first instance neglected; we shall then see that there are two orifices in the generator, each of which is loaded with nearly equal weights; these orifices are closed by valves; one, the steam valve, opening outward; the other, the supply valve, opening inwards. The water that is enclosed in the generator is still a liquid, although intensely heated, and acts in the usual mechanical manner of liquids. If then the slightest additional pressure be exerted upon the supply valve, it will be communicated in every direction through the liquid, and will raise the steam valve; a portion of the heated mass will pass out, which being no longer subjected to any pressure but that of the atmosphere will become steam, and act by its expansive power.—This exposition of the simplicity of Mr. Perkins' principle by one who has long doubted its practicability, will probably convince the most sceptical.

The great chain bridge over the Menai Straits between Wales and Anglesea is in a state of rapid progress. This is the most important of those works constructed by Captain Brown, in the principle and plan of which he has borrowed, with so little acknowledgment, from our countryman Mr. Findlay.

A new fluid has been discovered by Dr. Brewster in the cavities of minerals. It possesses the remarkable property of expanding about thirty times more than water; and when merely heated by the hand, always fills up the cavities of the substance in which it is contained. Its other properties, except optical, are not known; for it exists in quantities too small to be projected to chemical analysis. There are, however, likewise, in many crystals, cavities that contain water only.

A new quarry of the statuary marble has been discovered in the neighborhood of Florence.

Mr. Pepys has constructed at the London institution a galvanic apparatus, formed of two plates, arranged as a coil. This is precisely the same as one long known in this country, and the invention, it is believed, of Dr. Cooper. The English Journals, in speaking of it, mention, at the same time, an apparatus of Dr. Wollaston's which proves to be the same with the Calorimeter of professor Hare; but no notice is taken of the persons to whom the merit of invention is really due.

[N. Y. American.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts

ON THE CUTTING OF STEEL BY SOFT IRON.

Extract of a lettter to the editor from the Rev. Herman Dagget, Principal of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Conn.

Cornwall, Feb 3, 1823.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to communicate to you a fact which has lately come to my knowledge, and which, I judge, may be of considerable use in mechanics, and perhaps in philosophy. It may not, however, be new to you.

Mr. Barnes, a cabinet maker of this place had occasion to repair a cross-cut saw, (a saw to be used by two persons) of a very hard plate, which would require considerable labor in the usual way of filing. He recollected having heard that the Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz, to cut iron. He therefore made a circular plate of sheet iron, (a piece of stove pipe,) fixed an axis to it, and put it into his lathe, which gave it a very powerful rotary motion. While in motion he applied to it a common file, to make it perfectly round and smooth; but the file was cut into by it, while it received itself no impression.—He then applied a piece of rock chrystal, which had the desired effect. He then brought under it the saw plate, which, in a few minutes, was neatly and completely cut through longitudinally. When he stopped the buzz, he found it had received no wear from the operation, and that he could immediately apply his fingers without perceiving much sensible heat. During the operation there appeared a kind of intense fire round the buzz, continually emitting sparks of great violence. He afterwards marked the saw, for teeth, and in a few minutes cut them out by the same means. It seemed evident that the buzz, in effecting the division, never came in actual contact with the plate. Was this fire the electric fluid? If so, might it not be obtained, in greater quantity, and be made more effective for chemical purposes, by some such machine than in any other way?

From Griscom's "Year in Europe."

BARCLAY'S BREWERY.

The directors of this establishment, to whom I was introduced by a letter from one of the Barclay's, put me in the way of seeing its various parts, and communicated such information as I desired respecting its extent and operations. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of *vastness*, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 340,000 barrels of 36 gallons each. The building which contains the vats themselves, is enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam engine of twenty two horse power is employed in driving machinery, and about two hundred men employed in the various works of the establishment; while it is supposed that the number of persons, dependent upon it without in the sale and transportation of beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels.

Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of them, after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef-steaks, were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room.—The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continual stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth fauces, and not unlike that produced by ardent spirits An immersion of a few moments would be sufficient to occasion a suspension of voluntary motion.

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in one concern, I imagine is no where to be seen.

This is, upon the whole, I believe, the largest brewery in London. It formerly belonged to Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnston, who, as executor to the estate, sold the establishment to its present owners One of the latter informed a friend of mine, that the Doctor, in treating with them for the purchase, remarked, in his characteristic manner:—"Gentlemen, it is not merely these bottlers and these vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth, beyond the dreams of avarice."

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy

September 5, 1823—tf.

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 *PACKAGES*

MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS & SHOES.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.

ALSO

Fifty Dozen

MORROCO SKINS,

Consisting of

Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

By

John Albree,

South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond.

Aug. 22.—eotf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,

Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 19

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,

In Market Street, near Fourth,

A General Assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels,
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

Steam Mill, Foundry, &c.

THE "EAGLE STEAM MILL" and Foundry, lately owned and occupied by Anthony Beelen, are offered

For Sale or Rent,

Together with a number of small Frame

Dwelling Houses,

in their vicinity.

Attached to the Mill, are several Machines for making Nails (one of them of a superior construction,) together with the proper apparatus for grinding Sad Irons, and finishing Wagon boxes, which if rented, may be had separate from the Mill.

The Foundry is very large and convenient, and the purchaser or renter can be supplied with a valuable collection of patterns, as well as every thing necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ Application to be made at the office of the Bank of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 10, 1823.—tf.

Allegheny County, ss.

Register's Office, Oct. 4, 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned in the estates of JOSEPH FITCH, late of Elizabeth Township; JAMES M'CLURE, late of Mifflin township; WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. late of St. Clair township; and DAVID T. EDWARDS, late of Mifflin township; all of the County of Allegheny, deceased, that the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's office of said county, accounts of their administrations upon the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the third day of November, A. D 1823.

William B. Foster,

Oct. 10—4t *Register.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JOSEPH HARVEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of

Church and Chamber

ORGAN BUILDING,

AND

PIANO FORTE

Making,

In Water street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Being experienced in his business, he will, on the shortest notice, complete his work in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms.

He has two Organs finished, which he invites persons to call and see, and judge of his workmanship.

Organs and Pianos repaired.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Sept. 20, 1823—tf

Public Notice Is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situated on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.

ALSO,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low, the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.

Lemmon Irwin.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	13
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-street, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committe.

may 17

Blank Summons & Executions

For sale at this office.